THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

March 30, 1940

Japan's Trade With Latin America

By John Ahlers

Sinophobia in Thailand

BY C. C. CHANG

Nanking Puppet Conference

Allman Runs for the S.M.C.

AN EDITORIAL

U.S. to Proceed With Guam and Other Naval-Air Bases in the Pacific

VOLUME 92 PRICE 50 CENTS (in China) NUMBER 5

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What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

OLD UNCLE SAMUEL

To the Editor:

I would like you to publish the following lines regarding the policy of the U.S.A. in selling munitions to aggressor countries:

NOISES IN THE NIGHT

To East, and to West of him the grim guns rolled,
But old Uncle Samuel was counting up his gold!
In his lonely strong-room, with the door locked tight,
As he heaped his lovely gold, crimson in the light,
Uncle Samuel didn't heed the Noises in the Night.....
To all those who gave the gold, Samuel sold the steel,
Deaf to every pleading, dumb to all appeal.
And he didn't worry overmuch about the rights,
Sleeping safe and sound behind his well-locked door o' nights!
What was there to find to fear in some far affray,
With his well-filled cash-box tightly tucked away!.....
Suddenly a silence fell upon the land
The gold stopped coming.....still he didn't understand.....
Till he heard a bugle shrill, rush of running feet,
Heard outside the clash of steel, shooting in the street!
—Then the cash-box fell with a crash upon the floor
As he heard the rifle-butts that beat upon the door!
And now, **all around him,** the grim guns rolled.....
While old Uncle Samuel sat alone with all his gold!
He shook to hear the splintering of the door he'd shut so tight,
Upon the floor the scattered gold gleamed redly in the light.
And Uncle Samuel **listened** to the Noises in the Night!
He thought of Law and Order, and what it really meant,
Without it all the wealth on earth just wasn't worth a cent.....
What friend might come to save him?
—and then, with bitter mirth
Remembered he'd supplied the bombs that blew them from the earth!....
—And the corpse of Uncle Samuel lay flat upon the floor
As the givers of the gold **got their gold once more!!!**

R.G.W.

Kunming, Mar. 3, 1940

CHINESE HEROES

To the Editor:

Since the publication of my article in **The China Weekly Review** in July, 1939, referring to letters which are received by our Chinese soldiers at the front, I have received many letters from people in the United States expressing admiration and sympathy for China's brave defenders. Many of these letters are addressed, "To the Chinese Heroes," "To Our Comrades in China," "To Our Chinese Friends," etc.

Many of the letters are hand-written and are very long, occupying several pages. I have translated all of them into Chinese for the perusal of our brave men at the front. I therefore want to assure the readers of **The Review** in China, and in America and elsewhere, that all of their letters have been translated and sent to Military Headquarters for transmission to the various fronts.

You will therefore convey my hearty thanks to **The Review's** readers and to the Americans particularly for their sympathies, encouragement and their courageous stand for international justice and world peace.

C. Y. W. MENG

Chungking, March 14, 1940

POWERS MUST ACT

To the Editor:

The war which was started in China in 1937, could be stopped by the Powers. The Japanese are now strengthening their position and avoiding isolation by ever closer rapprochment with the ambitious Fascist states of Europe. For their own interests, the Powers should not delay any more.

Economically, Japan suffers from an acute shortage of mineral supplies which she imports from the United States and Great Britain; the sudden stoppage of such products to Japan, an embargo on her exports and non-recognition of puppet bank's notes would suffice to force her to sue for peace.

In answer to U.S.A.'s challenge by lending U.S.$20,000.000 to the National Government of China, Japan decides not to reopen the Yangtsze and anti-Americanism is seen in the North.

Remember what our leader, General Chiang Kai-shek declared: "—China is fighting not only her own battle, but that of non-aggressive Western Powers as well." The claim is well-founded. Steps should be taken immediately.

NORTHERNER

Peiping, March 15, 1940

EXCELLENT!

To the Editor:

I would like to tell you now that I have been enjoying your paper very much and I think your service is excellent considering the situation under which you are working. Although some copies were delayed, I have received all of them.

C.V.E.

Green Hall Coe College,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Feb. 11, 1940

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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THANKS

To the Editor:

I want, through your weekly, to thank the presidents and chairmen of the American aircraft and munitions companies for their generous "selling" of deadly weapons to the world's worst enemy to kill and butcher my country-women and their children.

They have killed at least 1,000,000 women and children of China, but we still have 449,000,000. To conquer China is not an easy job.

O. S. CHANG

Peiping, March 16, 1940

NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

Rates of Exchange, Shanghai, March 27, 1940

Demand selling rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$16.49

Demand buying rate on New York: U.S.$1.00—Sh.$16.11

Demand selling rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$58.18

Demand buying rate on London: £1.0.0—Sh.$56.88

AMERICAN STOCK AND COMMODITY QUOTATIONS

March 26, 1940

STOCKS

Amer. Locomotive	20⅛
Amer. Waterworks	9⅜
Anaconda Copper	27¾
Bethlehem Steel	74
Chrysler	84⅜
Elec. Bond & Sh.	5¾
Gen. Motors	53⅝
Goodyear T. & R.	22⅛
Gt. Nthrn. Rly., pfd.	23⅜
Lockheed Aircraft	30⅞
Mont. Ward	53¼
N. Y. Central	15½
Texas Corp	45½
U. S. Steel	54⅜

COMMODITIES

New York Cotton, May	10.40/41
New York Rubber, May	18.16/16
New York Hides, June	13.46/46
Chicago Wheat, May	105⅝/105½
Chicago Corn, May	56¾/56⅞
New York Sugar, No. 4, May	1.53B/53½A

B—Bid. A—Asked.

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NOMINATION OF N. F. ALLMAN FOR THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

THE nomination of Norwood F. Allman, American attorney, as one of the American candidates for the Municipal Council of the International Settlement is the only development of significance which has occurred—thus far—in connection with this year's municipal elections. Since Mr. Allman was an outsider, in the sense that his name was not on the original "slate," his nomination caused a local sensation. In a sense his nomination and selection constituted a victory for those who have long desired a New Deal in Municipal affairs.

Mr. Allman's running mate will be J. W. Carney, who also attracted wide attention a few weeks ago by resigning from the Council because of dissatisfaction with methods employed by the previous chairman of the Council, Cornell S. Franklin, who recently announced that he would not be a candidate to succeed himself. A British member, G. E. Mitchell, also resigned with Mr. Carney, this being the first time (in the memory of the oldest inhabitants) that anyone ever resigned from the Council because of dissatisfaction with the manner in which public affairs are conducted. The fact that Messrs. Carney and Mitchell were renominated indicated that the public must have approved their actions, although no statement ever was issued indicating the reasons for the resignations.

The defeat of R. T. McDonnell was probably due to the fact that he was a newcomer here, having previously been a resident of Tientsin, where he was reported to have served with credit on the Council of the British Concession.

Mr. Allman, a native of Union Hall, Virginia and a graduate of the University of Virginia, came to China in 1916 as a member of the U. S. Consular Service—from which he resigned in 1924 in order to practice law. Mr. Allman has written and translated numerous treatises on legal and commercial subjects, some of which were published by the Department of Commerce at Washington. While connected with the local American Consulate-General Mr. Allman also served as Assessor in the Mixed Court. He also served for several years as Honorary Consul for Mexico.

Mr. Allman probably is the best qualified man, outside official circles in the American community, on the legal and treaty phases of the local municipal administration. In his platform he pledged himself to work for a more business-like administration in municipal affairs than has been the practice in recent years. Whether he succeeds will depend largely upon the support which he receives from the group of reformers who were responsible for his nomination. Most of the Settlement's recent complications have resulted from lack of interest on the part of the local residents, and this lack of interest has been due, chiefly, to the fact that those in control did not wish the public to know what was going on. It was a vicious whirlpool which nearly sank the ship of state.

There apparently were no upsets in the primary conducted by the British community, all five members nominated being already members of the Council. They are W. J. Keswick, G. E. Mitchell, T. S. Powell, G. A. Haley and R. G. MacDonald. Letters published in the correspondence column of the *North-China Daily News* in recent days have indicated a strong undercurrent of dissatisfaction with the methods employed in the primary.

Aside from problems resulting from the recent "settlement" of the Outside Roads issue, the "opening" of Hongkew, and perennial demands of the Japanese for increased representation on the Council and other matters, the outstanding problem facing the new Council concerns finance.

The Municipal Treasury has a deficit of Ch.$16,000,000 and cannot raise sufficient funds from normal taxation to pay its bills. A last-minute desperate effort is now being made to retrench, chiefly by firing high-salaried Europeans and employing recently-arrived Jewish refugees from Germany. The Settlement authorities also have announced drastic increases in local taxes, but it remains to be seen whether the new rates can be enforced as strong opposition has developed in the Chinese community—which pays more than 80 per cent of local revenues. The Japanese, who have flocked here by the thousands to find fortunes, but who have found destitution instead, are also complaining about the taxes.

While the war situation and slump in the exchange value of Chinese currency in relation to foreign gold currencies have contributed, the Settlement's financial troubles date back about a decade when the Municipal authorities sold the Municipal Electricity Department to an American company. The price received was approximately 80,000,000 Taels or $100,000,000. Instead of investing this considerable fund in sound securities and spending the proceeds, the Council has used this money to pay running expenses. Present financial complications, aside from war and exchange troubles, are largely due to the fact that all of the money derived from the sale of the important public utility has been spent.

None of the businessmen who have served on the Council in recent years would have followed such a procedure in their private businesses, yet they have mismanaged public affairs in a most shameful manner.

According to preliminary results of a straw-vote conducted by *Shopping News*, a local journal catering to women, an overwhelming number of residents think many municipal employees are overpaid, particularly heads of departments, who were once referred to officially as "pivot-men." More than 90 per cent opposed the use of public funds to support the Municipal Orchestra, long a subject of local controversy. Ninety-four per cent of those voting also favored the enforcement of full taxes against vacant property held by speculators. At present only occupied property pays the full municipal rate—which is paid by the tenant, rather than the owner. Most voters also favored regulations compelling the Council to balance the budget. Seventy-seven per cent of those replying favored the presence of reporters of local newspapers at meetings of the Council. Reporters never have been admitted to Council meetings in Shanghai and newspapers must rely on reports issued by the Secretary. Ninety-four per cent of those replying also favored regulations to prevent profiteering, similar to regulations already enforced in the French Concession.

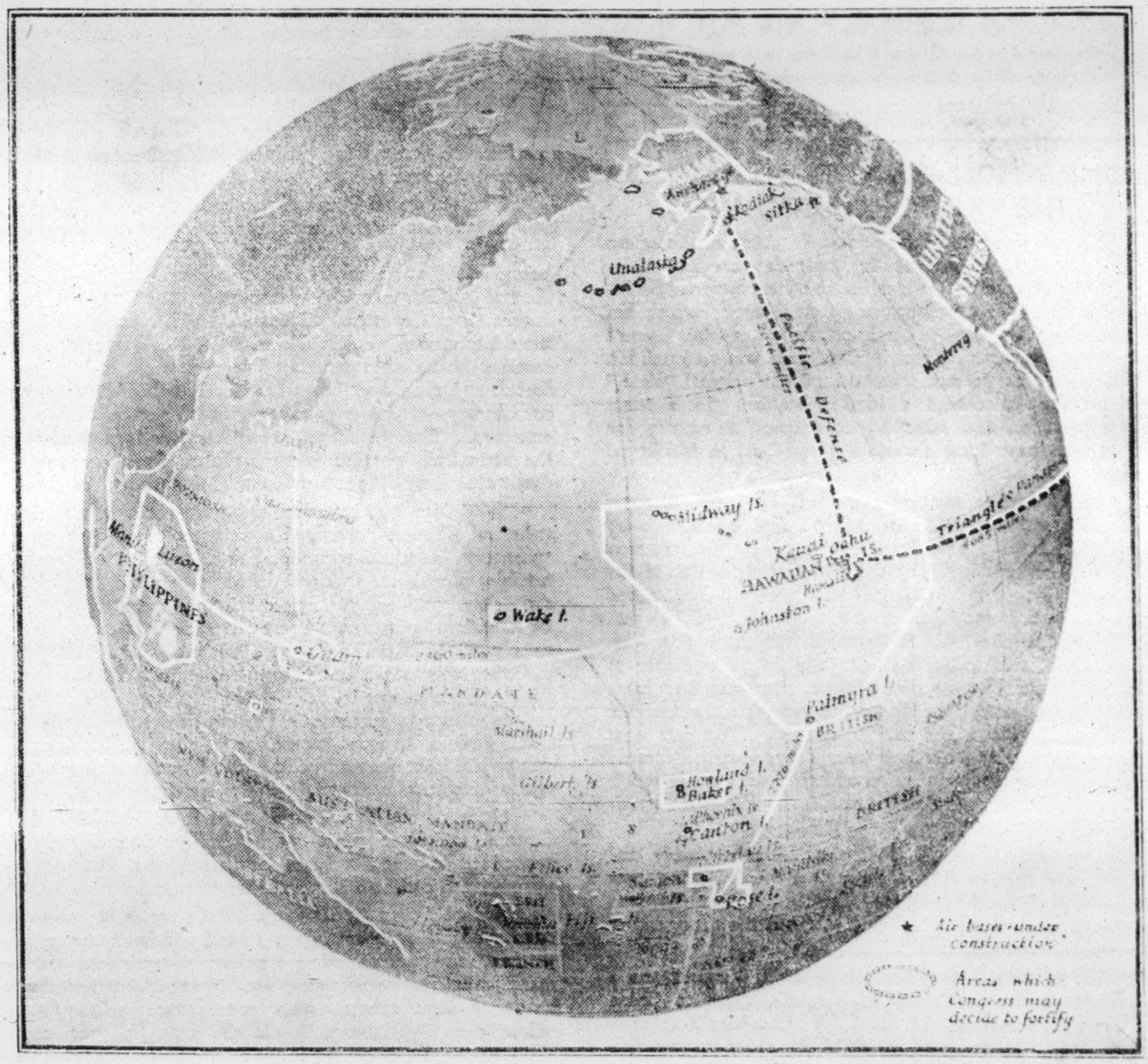
U.S. to Proceed with Guam and Other Air-Naval Bases in the Pacific

ALTHOUGH the present session of Congress has not yet come to an end, it is quite evident that the American Government intends to proceed with its defense program in the Pacific. Admiral William V. Pratt (retired) recently stated that while American policy on the Atlantic flank is "neutrality in deed if not in thought," the situation with regard to the Pacific was quite different. Here the policy is not neutrality, but "non-belligerency!"

Admiral Pratt said that the United States, "in deed as well as thought, by almost every means had sought to discourage Japanese aggression in China." The latest and most drastic step had been the denunciation of the Japanese-American trade treaty which had expired on Jan. 26. Other steps (not mentioned by Admiral Pratt) included a gradual extension of the "moral embargo" recommended by the State Department, but not yet legalized by Congress. Various measures pending in Congress, designed to place restrictions on the sale of war materials to Japan, have been held up, temporarily, by Administration leaders in the hope that the leaders of Japan may yet come to their senses and place restraint on their warlords who have become imbued with an ambition to conquer all Asia and use it as a base for future world domination. Japan's answer to this "olive branch" was the creation of the puppet Wang Ching-wei government in Nanking, which can have no other effect than to make the situation more complicated.

Japan is now sailing under a doctrine, conceived by Gen. Sadao Araki and other military leaders, which is

America's "Life-Lines" in the Pacific



Newsweek, N. Y.

Areas marked with white borders indicate U. S. possessions in the vital Pacific Ocean "frontier." The Alaskan cities, Anchorage and Sitka, have air bases which are already under construction. Guam and other aviation and submarine bases are also indicated on the map.

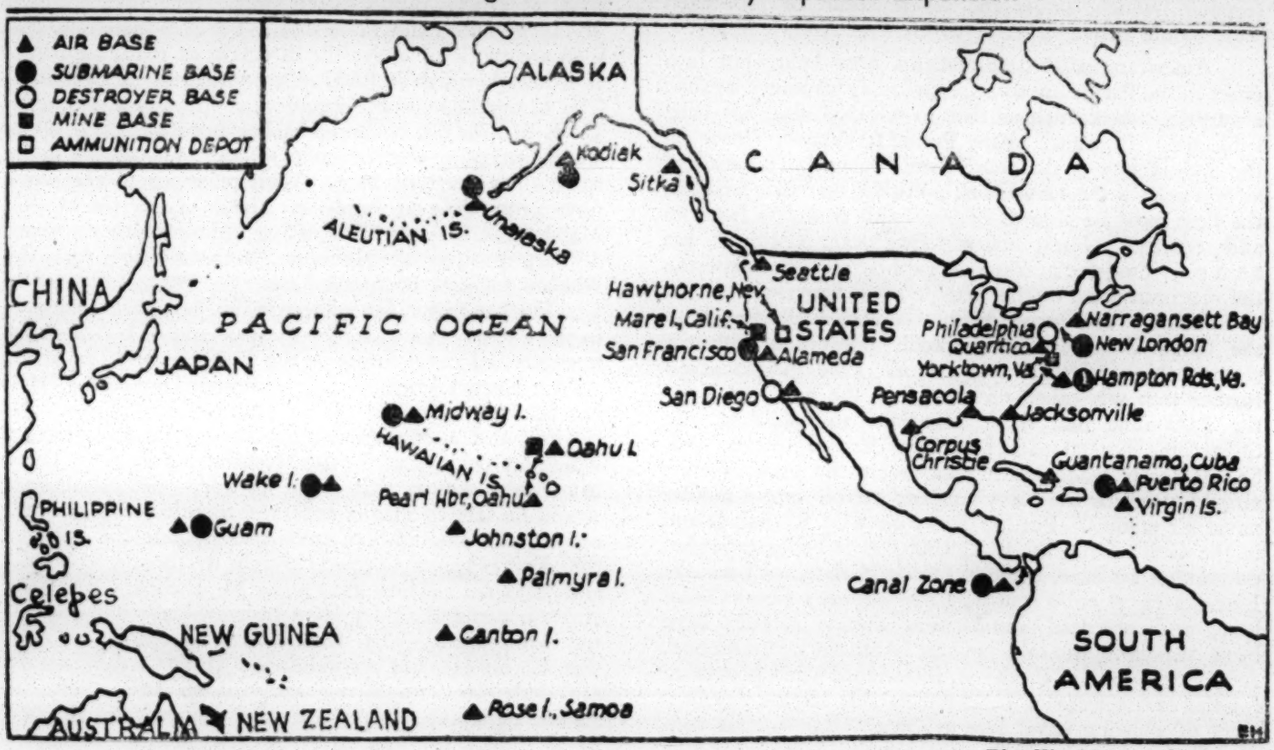
popularly known as *Kodo*, the meaning of which has been mysteriously referred to as the "way of the Emperor." Previously the Japanese warlords sailed under the banner of Shinto, described as the "way of the Gods." In Manchukuo the leaders of the Kwantung branch of the Imperial Army styled their program as *Wang-tao*, or the "kingly way."

Whether it is Shinto, Kodo or Wang-tao, the world no longer has any illusions as to the Japanese program, which involves the internal control of the Empire by the military staffs and the gradual extension of that control over other lands and peoples of the Orient. Shinto is still the mythical religious conception propagated in the schools by the military caste, but Kodo (or Wang-tao) is the practical working policy whereby military men maintain their control of the Empire's domestic and external affairs through the Emperor. In conquered territory on the Continent all Japanese activities from the creation and inauguration of puppet governments to the operation of factories and mines are controlled by the Army. Special organs set up to facilitiate and consolidate control over conquered territories and peoples—such as the Asia Affairs Board and the North and Central China Development Corporations—are creations of the military general staffs and the important positions are either held by military men or their appointees.

Military policy from 1905 to 1927 gave Japan Formosa and Korea and the fruits of the Twenty-One Demands upon China in 1915. Since 1927, military control exercised by the General Staff and reinforced by Kodo has brought Manchuria into the Empire and precipitated the undeclared war of aggression in China proper.

To quote further from Admiral Pratt: In 1921-22, in the lull following the storm of the great European War when Japan was fairly liberal, two great treaties were signed, one embodying the 5-5-3 ratio in naval craft and the other the Nine-Power Pact concerning China. "If carried to fulfillment, these treaties presaged many years of peace along Pacific shores. But Japan, by embarking on a positive military policy in 1931, began to trouble the waters of the Pacific. Manchuria was invaded, the Nine-Power Treaty was broken, the Naval Treaty was allowed to lapse, the League of Nations was deserted. Later, with the way cleared, Japan rushed headlong into China. Through all this, American policy remained tolerant, but following the Manchurian incident, the U.S. Fleet was moved into the Pacific where it has since remained. The U.S. Naval standard remained well within the 5-5-3 ratio. In presenting the Naval Bill to Congress the Chief of Naval Operations expressly stated that our aim was not a two-standard navy, but the maintenance of the treaty ratio. Congress in rejecting the proposal to expend the relatively small sum of U.S. $4,000,000 on harbor improvement at Guam, indicated further the pacific nature of American policy. Incidentally the Guam improvements were of a non-military character.

U. S. Defense Program Necessitated by Japanese Expansion



The Washington Post

While these developments were taking place, Japan was expending more than 250,000,000 yen (equivalent to U.S.$63,000,000) on carefully guarded projects in the Carolines, the Marshalls, and the Marianas, all within the Japanese mandated area of the Pacific, a mandate which the United States might and could have taken over, on the basis of war effort, at the Versailles Conference. Many of these islands—numbering more than a thousand—can be made into excellent military bases from which aircraft, submarines and even large naval craft could operate.

Along with these developments and the expansion of the Japanese military conquest to South China and the Chinese coastal islands, there has developed in Japan the so-called "southward expansion" movement a navy-inspired program, which has as its objective the acquisition of the Philippines, French Indo-China, Netherlands Indies, British Straits Settlements and ultimately British India and Australia.

It is this startling development of Imperial Japan which has forced a radical alteration of America's previous liberal policy in the Pacific. While public opinion in America is overwhelmingly against war, it has, nevertheless, sanctioned the stationing of the entire fleet in the Pacific and the development of a defense program which is regarded as necessary in view of the growing menace of Japan. The situation was well stated by Admiral

Pratt (*Newsweek* Jan. 29): "When a military bloc can dictate terms to government, can make or break Cabinet Ministers, that government is not liberal."

Since Japan has scrapped all international agreements which provided for peaceful settlement of disputes in the Pacific and the Far East, it has become necessary for the American people, whether they like it or not, to take steps for their own protection. If differences of policy are to be settled on a basis of force, those responsible for the nation's protection would be neglectful of their duty if they did not take all steps which the situation required. It is only thus that war may be prevented. The aces upon which America's strength rests are: great reserve power, abundance of essential supplies, the ability to amass a sea and air power no nation can surpass—and a certain imponderable called freedom, which, under the severe strain of prolonged war, would prove superior to General Araki's Kodo.

American naval developments now being put into effect in the Pacific are to be regarded as insurance against a surprise attack such as that to which China has been subjected. Insurance in the Pacific (*Newsweek*) "rests on the inviolability of the ocean from Alaska to Panama and as far west as the Hawaiians. Within that vast triangle, the fleet must be able to operate with complete freedom and security." For practically five years Congress has been providing the necessary appropriations for bolstering the southern flank of the triangle extending from Hawaii to Panama. The recent visit of President Roosevelt to the Canal Zone was undoubtedly concerned with the strengthening of that vital sector. Late in January a further step was taken to strengthen the northern leg—the 2,000-mile line from Honolulu to Unalaska. At Sitka, in coastal southeastern Alaska, some U.S. $3,000,000 is being spent to convert the present small airfield, used for the Navy's fishery patrol, into a regular naval air station. Further west, on wild Kodiak Island in the Gulf of Alaska, U.S.$9,000,000 is being expended on another air base, while at Dutch Harbor, on Unalaska Island, a naval radio station, a fuel depot, a Coast Guard base, and potential ammunition dumps already have been set up. In mid-January Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate in Congress, introduced a bill providing for the expenditure of U.S.$400,000,000 on the development of a strong naval base at Dutch Harbor. He contended that Dutch Harbor could be made as strong as Pearl Harbor, Honolulu, the Gibraltar of the Pacific.

Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, included a fresh proposal for the fortification of Guam (1,500 miles from Tokyo), when he asked the House Naval Affairs Committee and the country generally to face the war problem which now exists: "I should like to make it perfectly clear that what we have asked for, which we believe for the present will maintain the 5-3 ratio in the Pacific, is not sufficient to defend our home waters, the Monroe Doctrine, our possessions, and our trade routes, against a coalition of Japan, Russia, Germany and Italy." Specifically he told Congress that early passage of the Naval Expansion Bill—to cost U.S. $1,300,000,000—was imperative if the Navy were to complete its precautions for any eventuality. The bill, drafted by Chairman Carl Vinson of Georgia, would effect a 400,000-ton, or 25 per cent increase in the combatant strength of the Navy as soon as the 77 ships it feels it needs could be laid down. Added to the 79 capital ships now under construction, for nineteen of which funds are included in the budget, the Navy's program would provide for 175 new warships by 1946, year of Philippine independence. The total program would cost U.S.$2,500,000,000, in addition to the $997,561,797 appropriated for the Navy last year and the $1,135,542,577 asked in the current budget. The House has already passed the Emergency Defense Bill, carrying $264,611,452, which President Roosevelt had requested to implement the Neutrality Act. Of this sum the Navy will receive $145,082,238, the bulk going for 500 new Navy planes.

With wars raging in both Asia and Europe the present year—1940—looms as the most important in America's peacetime history. Since British, Australian, Canadian, New Zealand and Japanese naval units are all on a war footing, the forthcoming American naval maneuvers in the Pacific will take on more than ordinary significance. While the fleet will be based at Honolulu the exercises will be extended to the west of the International Date Line, or 180th meridian. The games this time will mark the ninth time that fleet maneuvers have involved protection of the Hawaii-Alaska defense triangle.

Unusual interest is attached to this year's exercises because of work which is now in progress on air-naval bases at various points in the Pacific, including Midway, Johnston and Palmyra islands. Between 350 and 500 men are working under the direction of naval engineers at Midway, which is 1,500 miles northwest of Honolulu. The Congressional appropriation at Midway amounts to U. S. $1,878,000, covering harbor improvements, while an additional appropriation of U. S. $4,000,000 will be spent on a seaplane base. With reference to the work now proceeding at bases in Alaska, Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff, who recently inspected military projects at Honolulu, recommended that the Alaskan projects be speeded up.

Further reason for interest in this year's war exercises in the Pacific is provided by the presence of considerably strengthened naval forces in the Philippines. The U. S. Asiatic Fleet, Commanded by Admiral Thomas C. Hart, has been strengthened by the addition of a dozen submarines and a considerable number of heavy bombers which are being used for the "Neutrality Patrol." There have been rumors that some 20 additional naval craft would be sent to Manila and there also have been recent reports of mass-flights of naval planes along the route of the Trans-Pacific Clippers which fly between Manila and Hawaii. Thus far only 14 bombers and the airplane carrier Langley have been officially assigned to the Philippines. The *United Press* recently reported that 82 old-age but reconditioned vessels, of which 76 are destroyers, might be assigned to strengthen the Asiatic Squadron. Naval exercises this year are referred to as "Fleet Problem 21." A new Marine Battalion, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robert H. Pepper, consisting of 750 officers and men, has been sent to Honolulu. The men embarked on the Transport Chaumont at Charleston, South Carolina.

Aside from the construction of two 45,000-ton battleships, two cruisers, eight destroyers, eight submarines, two seaplane tenders, a repair ship, and a fleet of mosquito boats, and the modernization of the airplane carriers Saratoga and Lexington and five additional battleships, now proceeding, the most important naval development of the year was adoption of the program for the construction of a chain of naval and air bases in mid-Pacific, the Carribean, Alaska and continental United States. The object of these major programs, necessitated by recent developments in warfare, is to keep the enemy at "arms length." While this program has been referred to as "hemisphere defense," it actually is based on the President's recommendation that the Nation must be prepared to protect the entire American Continent. Special emphasis naturally has been placed on defenses at Panama, recently inspected by President Roosevelt.

According to a recent account in the *Washington Post*, "it was the development of long-range bombers that brought forth the plans for outlying bases in Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, the Mid-Pacific, Alaska and Continental United States. These defenses involve new coast defense, a greatly enlarged air-fleet, anti-aircraft guns and a strengthened Canal with enlarged locks.

Japan's Trade With Latin American Countries

BY JOHN AHLERS

THE current visit to Japan of an Argentine Trade Mission which on March 15 culminated in the conclusion of a barter agreement between the Tokyo and Buenos Aires Governments, as well as the recent departure for Japan of Mexican and Paraguayan Trade Missions, calls attention to recently increased Nipponese efforts to promote commercial intercourse between Japan and Latin America. Indeed, Japan is looking upon Central and South America as important sources of supplies for Japan, as well as markets for made-in-Japan goods. Present trade between Japan and Latin America is important. The Nipponese are convinced that in a not distant future Latin America is bound to acquire much greater importance as a trade partner of Japan.

The sharp contraction of Japan's foreign trade which resulted from the war in China cut in half the pre-war commerce between Japan and Latin America. Japanese exports to the American countries south of the Rio Grande dropped from Yen 164,400,000 in 1937 to Yen 80,000,000 in 1938, to recover to Yen 94,900,000 in January-November of last year. Imports of Japan from those countries decreased from Yen 181,400,000 in 1937 to Yen 90,500,000 in 1938, to revive to Yen 110,300,000 in the first eleven months of 1939. The past year's increase in this trade was experienced since the outbreak of war in Europe, but only partly was due to larger volume of goods turned over. Much of the increase is accounted for by the depreciation of the yen, and by the rise in prices of the goods involved.

The decline in Japan's purchasing and exporting power during the past two years and a half had lessened Latin America's interest in Dai Nippon as a commercial partner. Until about nine months ago, Central and South America responded but feebly to strenuous Japanese trade promotion efforts. A Peruvian economic mission visited Japan late in 1938, was nicely received in Tokyo and Osaka, leading to much hopeful talk of enhanced Nippon-Peruvian economic cooperation. But Japanese exports to Peru last year continued to decline. Nipponese "industrial art exhibitions" in various South American capitals were also less successful than expected, especially in Buenos Aires. Mexico was disappointed in Japan as a prospective major client for mineral oil, and preferred to exchange, with Italy, oil for rayon under a barter agreement which defeated Japanese rayon in the Mexican market. Brazil cautiously evaded Japanese attempts to obtain raw cotton under the barter system.

The Japanese, however, never relaxed their efforts to restore and further develop their former trade with Latin America. The Osaka Trade Museum and the new Tokyo Manufacturers and Exporters Association formed last August for the express purpose of sponsoring trade with South and Central America, strenuously work in that direction. At last, the outbreak of war in Europe played into Japan's hands. By the end of September last year, Japanese trade information offices and manufacturers were flooded with unexpected orders and enquiries for all sorts of Japanese goods from Latin America. The great difficulty was to fill these orders, in view of the increasing commodity shortage in Japan. Many orders had to be rejected, and only such were taken up as could be executed out of accumulated stocks of formerly unsaleable export goods such as minor qualities of cotton piece-goods, plate glass, toys, etc.

Some of the South American Governments objected to a one-sided increase in their trade with Japan. Most of the Latin American countries are, like Japan, short of foreign exchange and unable to raise additional foreign credits. They try artificially to produce an active or at least equalized balance of commerce by means of trade and exchange control. Among the objecting governments was the Argentine. By means of the Argentine antedate exchange permit system, Buenos Aires severely clamped down upon imports from Japan. Foreign exchange was refused for Nippon-made cotton textiles. Tokyo's disappointment was great. Argentina had been, prior to the Sino-Japanese war, Japan's best market in Latin America, taking up one-fourth of all Japanese goods sold there. Nipponese imports from and exports to Argentina in 1937 were valued at Yen 42,000,000 each. Japan's imports from Argentina last year declined

Self-Entanglement

The *China Times* (Chungking) cartoons the predicament of Japan's warlords who are caught in their own entanglements.

to Yen 12,000,000, and exports to the La Plata country went down to Yen 8,200,000 only.

Negotiations between Buenos Aires and Tokyo ensued, and as a result the Argentine Trade Mission sailed to Japan. The new trade agreement concluded by the Mission is a barter agreement. It provides for an annual exchange of Yen 30,000,000 worth of Japanese goods against Yen 30,000,000 worth of Argentine products. Both countries agreed to grant the necessary exchange and trade permits, with Argentina admitting Japan to most-favored-nation treatment under its antedate exchange permit system. Japan will buy from Argentina chiefly wool, meat, hides, wheat and casein, while Argentina is to purchase in Japan machinery, paper, chemicals, cotton textiles, etc. This agreement, if executed according to schedule, would restore—changes in price levels and exchange rates considered—the Nippon-Argentine trade volume of 1938 only, and that was but half that of the previous year. The agreement is not what both countries originally expected. The Argentine Trade Mission a month ago talked of selling to Dai Nippon Yen 30,000,000 worth of meat alone, while the Japanese wanted cotton textiles to take the first place in their exports to Argentina. These hopes failed to materialize. But the agreement at least promises to double last year's trade between the two countries.

Recent Argentine exports to Japan covered but a few commodities: tanning extracts (quebracho), hides, casein, wool, beef and a few minerals. Japanese shipments to Argentina, on the other hand, consisted of a large variety of commodities suggesting the great potentialities of this trade: cotton textiles, agar-agar, wooden boards, celluloid articles, shell buttons, peppermint balls, insecticides, silk textiles, mosquito incense, ceramic ware,

electric bulbs, toys, tools, cutlery, hats (imitation Panama), medical instruments, glass-ware and other goods. In many of these goods, comparatively small changes in Argentina import duties, exchange control regulations and Japanese prices would be likely to give the Japanese a much larger share in Argentine imports than today.

The Japanese share in Latin America's trade is not yet large enough to seriously challenge in the countries between the Rio Grande and Cape Horn the trade positions of the United States and Great Britain. Yet in most of these countries Japan ranks third, fourth or fifth in imports and exports. For a short period prior to the Sino-Japanese war, she was second on Argentina's customers' list, and for the last two years she has been the second largest buyer of Brazilian cotton, outdistanced only by Germany. For the past two or three years, Japanese trade was competing in Central and South America chiefly with Germany and Italy for third place behind the Anglo-Saxon powers. It is at the expense chiefly of Germany that Japan today tries to acquire additional markets in the countries in question. Japan is sustaining her commercial efforts by maintaining at all cost her shipping services in Latin American waters, run chiefly by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Although little more than two per cent of Japan's mercantile marine is engaged there, Japanese tonnage plying those seas is almost three times larger than that sailing to Europe. As early as a year and a half ago, the Japanese Yamashita Line felt strong enough to start, all on its own, a freight war with U.S. shipping in the transportation of coffee from Brazil to California.

In Japan's total foreign trade, Latin America as yet seems to account for but little. That part of the world's share in Nipponese exports during the past few years dropped from between four and five to three per cent, while it declined in Japan's imports from five to four per cent. In Japan's exports to countries outside the Yen Bloc, however, Latin America's export share still is about six per cent. This is sufficient to greatly interest Tokyo and Osaka in this trade. This percentage is the more impressive since it has been built up during the past twelve years only. Japanese trade with Latin America is the youngest of all branches of Nipponese foreign commerce. It was insignificant back in 1928 and 1929, and at that time was almost exclusively in the hands of British and American firms and their agencies in Japan. Today, this trade is almost entirely in Japanese hands, and its value has increased tenfold over the past decade. At present, Latin American trading circles, formerly innocent of all knowledge of things Japanese, are well acquainted with "La Casa de Mitsui" and "La Linea O.S.K.," while "el alcalde de la ciudad de Osaka" is flooding South and Central America will all sorts of gratuitous business information. With Latin American contrahents, every important Japanese business enterprise is prepared to correspond in the Spanish or Portuguese languages, and to make out offers in prices c.i.f. American ports. They even will barter on the basis of South American currencies.

The balance of Japanese trade with Latin America at present is, and always was, slightly adverse to Japan. It greatly varies, however, in the case of the various countries concerned. Central America forms an important exchange asset to Japan by reason of the large Nipponese export surplus in commercial intercourse with the Central American states. To these countries, Japan last year exported Yen 37,500,000, worth of goods while importing from there commodities valued at Yen 2,700,000 only. These trade values were but slightly below those of 1936. Panama and Mexico form Japan's chief clients in Central America, though Mexico is not content with this situation. That country last year bought Yen 7,900,000 worth of Nippon goods but transacted sales to Japan to the amount of Yen 1,500,000 only. A Mexican Trade Mission is scheduled soon to arrive in Japan for the avowed purpose of making arrangements to equalize the Nippon-Mexican balance of trade, or at least to cut down the Japanese export surplus. Panama, financed by U.S.A., shows indifference in this direction.

In Japanese trade with South America, the ABC countries account for 80 per cent of Japanese imports, and for 60 per cent of made-in-Japan goods sold in the continent. The balance of Nippon South American trade last year was greatly adverse to Japan, with Yen 107,600,000 imports confronting Yen 57,400,000 exports only in the first 11 months. This adversity is due to the trade with Brazil exclusively, and in this trade to the huge Japanese purchases of Brazilian raw cotton. Rio de Janeiro, aware of Japan's plight, refused to barter Brazilian cotton, and thus Brazil last year managed to boost its exports to Japan to Yen 69,600,000 while importing only Yen 13,500,000 worth of Japanese goods. No Brazilian Trade Mission to Japan to readjust this situation as yet is anticipated, and it seems that the Japanese will have to dispatch a trade mission to Rio de Janeiro. Chile last year ranked second in Japanese South America trade, with Argentina following in the third place. The new Nippon-Argentine trade agreement ought to promote Argentina to the second place.

Garfield Huang, Noted Anti-Opium Worker, Dies in Shanghai

GARFIELD HUANG (Huang Chia-hui) who probably devoted more time and effort to the eradication of the opium and narcotic evils than any other man in China, died in Shanghai on Sunday, March 24, at the age of 42 years. His death occurred at the Sino-Belgian Hospital and was due to lympho-sarcoma, of which he had been suffering for several months. He is survived by his wife.

Mr. Huang was born at Amoy and received his education at Westminster College, Chinchew, Fukien and at Fukien University, Foochow. Following graduation he taught at Anglo-Chinese College, Swatow. After service on the National Committee of the Y.M.C.A. and in a secretarial capacity with the National Christian Council, leading organization of Foreign Missions at Shanghai, he resigned to found the National Anti-Opium Association of China, of which he became associate general secretary and later secretary.

Deceased

Garfield Huang

He edited two publications devoted to the eradication of the opium evil in China, *Opium, a National Issue*, and *Opium a World Problem*. These publications, and his efforts in educating the public against the use of opium, incurred the disfavor of certain high officials who were secretly involved in the opium traffic and for a time Mr. Huang was in danger of assassination. On one occasion he was "framed" by officials in Fukien province and narrowly escaped assassination. The disclosure of the incident caused a national sensation. His activities in opium suppression work in Manchuria incurred the displeasure of both the Japanese and Manchurian officialdom.

In 1929 and 1930 he toured the South Sea areas, including British Malaya and the Netherlands Indies, and Japanese Formosa, where he collected information indicating the alarming extent of opium production and sales under official auspices in European and Japanese colonial possessions. His report, made public at Geneva, caused an international sensation and paved the way for international action to suppress the trade in narcotics.

Mr. Huang was regarded as an international authority on the production of opium and opium derivatives and it was largely due to his efforts that the National Government, in 1936, took steps to create a national anti-opium commission and initiate steps to suppress the evil through official channels. The Anti-Opium Association which Mr. Huang formed was later dissolved, following which he founded the National Child Welfare Association, of which he also served as secretary for a time. Later he resumed his campaign against opium and narcotics and continued in that service to the time of his death.

Mr. Huang probably deserved more credit than any other individual in China for keeping up the agitation against opium and other narcotics, leading finally to drastic suppressionist regulations enforced by the National Government at Nanking and continued by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Chungking.

The fact that he died at this time, when the Japanese invaders and venal Chinese puppet administrations are again fostering the opium traffic, serves to emphasize the late Mr. Huang's self-sacrificing work.

Young Found Guilty, Released, Will Remain in Japan

JAMES R. Young, best known foreign correspondent in Japan, who was held in a Japanese jail for practically two months without trial while his case was being "investigated," was finally tried (in camera) and after being sentenced to six months' imprisonment, was released on March 22. Judge Hotta of the Tokyo local court, who heard the case, ordered the sentence suspended for a period of three years. Both the procurator and the defense attorneys waived the right of appeal. Mr. Young was forced to pay the full costs of the court, including the fees of three Japanese attorneys who were employed to defend him.

Immediately after waiving the right of appeal, Mr. Young was freed and joined his wife, Mrs. Marjorie Young, who worked untiringly for her husband's release. Mrs. Young announced that her husband planned to remain in Japan indefinitely, but it is not yet known whether he will be able to conduct his work in the face of growing restrictions.

In reviewing the case, Judge Hotta said that Mr. Young was a man of considerable academic education who had resided in Japan for more than 10 years. He therefore would have to assume responsibility for violation of Article 99 of the penal code, even though he was ignorant of the provisions contained therein. Judge Hotta said that Mr. Young should have studied the code's provisions "against fabrication of rumors concerning the Japanese Army." The Judge said that violations of this section were especially serious in view of the present war situation. In summing up, Judge Hotta said that while the American correspondent had offended against the code, he (the Judge) had found extenuating circumstances in the fact that "he was an American and a man of outstanding frankness, whose duty was to report the news." Therefore, he was sentenced to six months with three years' stay of execution. Judge Hotta then cautioned Mr. Young against repeating the offense in future.

Article 99 of the military penal code was adopted in 1905 and was not known outside legal circles. Under its provisions it is possible for the Japanese to arrest anyone who may write or say anything—anywhere in the world—of which the Army disapproves, in case he sets foot on Japanese territory, or on territory controlled by the Japanese Army in China. The articles, which were distributed by *International News Service* in the United States, had been written and filed while Mr. Young was in the Shanghai International Settlement. Since they could not arrest him while he was in the Settlement, they waited until he had returned to his headquarters in Japan before placing him under detention.

Most of the articles to which the Japanese authorities took exception dealt with the activities of the Japanese Army in China, its atrocities, racketeering activities and persecution of the Chinese people. One article which aroused the particular anger of the military officials dealt with the "gloomy" winter in Japan occasioned by the shortage of rice, coal, electricity and most of the necessities of life due to privations caused by the expense of maintaining the Army in China. Another article which aroused the animosities of the Japanese generals, described the little colony of Japanese war prisoners at Chungking. This article was illustrated by pictures taken while Mr. Young was in Chungking. The Japanese generals had reported to the War Department that no Japanese prisoners had ever been taken by the Chinese forces.

Mr. Young was arrested in his apartment and office at the Imperial Hotel in Tokyo on Sunday morning, Jan. 21 and taken to the Marunouchi police station for "investigation." He was placed in a cell without bed or ordinary conveniences and unheated, although it was mid-winter in the Japanese capital. The cell in which he was confined and the treatment accorded him was similar to that given Japanese who are accused of "dangerous thoughts," otherwise communism or sedition. He was forced to sleep on a cement floor without mattress and was not allowed to have sufficient clothing or bedding and was not permitted to have a bath. Neither Mrs. Young nor a representative of the American Embassy was permitted to communicate with him directly, although they were permitted to send him notes and verbal messages. As a result of the harsh treatment he suffered a badly infected ear, for which he apparently was not permitted to receive medical treatment.

While in the Marunouchi police station, he was subjected to daily questioning for several hours by police and gendarmes. All Japanese newspapermen who had been associated with Mr. Young, or had published the dispatches of *I.N.S.* were also called to the police station for questioning. One young Japanese newspaperman, K. Fukuda, a graduate of Dartmouth, who had accompanied Mr. Young to Shanghai and Hongkong, was forced to leave Tokyo for several weeks.

In connection with an "anti-spy" exhibition staged by one of the Tokyo department stores, there was exhibited an enlarged photograph of Ray Marshall, former *United Press* correspondent in Japan (now stationed in San Francisco) with a large inscription, "Do Not Trust Foreign Correspondents or Tell Them Your Secrets."

According to a *Havas* report from Tokyo published in Shanghai on March 26, the Tokyo police issued instructions to the public which were headed, "Don't Ask Questions!" The most important thing for the people to do in order to prevent spying, stated the report, was to refrain from being curious "about anything else than what is publicly announced by the Government. Don't talk about what you may have heard because there are many spies about." And not all of them are Chinese, one of the police officials stated. "There are Japanese and foreigners as well." Another suggestion to the people was to "refrain from speaking carelessly about the equipment of the Japanese Army." The police officials concluded by saying that if people "go about hunting for news, they will only grasp false stuff and rumors. Curiosity is at the root of all false rumors which may be heard at present."

In an anti-spy exhibit at Dairen, one of the posters cautioned against spreading rumors and stated that a "closed mouth was the foundation of good government."

Japanese newspapers in recent days have published numerous articles alleging that the American Ambassador, Joseph C. Grew, was shortly returning to the United States on leave and probably would not return to Japan. Officials of the Embassy and of the Department of State at Washington denied the rumors, but the Japanese press continued to print them. The *Nichi-Nichi* published a dispatch from Washington on March 25 stating that Mr. Grew planned to return to the United States this summer and "well-informed observers were of opinion he would not return to his Tokyo post." The dispatch quoted one unnamed observer as alleging that Mr. Grew had decided to resign, following the action of the United States in abrogating the Japanese-American trade treaty. It was claimed that Mr. Grew had disapproved of this action.

Becoming More and More Difficult

The New York Times

Daladier Resigns, France Gets New War Cabinet; British Warships Violate Norway's Neutrality

HISTORY is repeating itself. Recalling the replacement of Cabinets which took place in the Allied countries during World War I, Premier Daladier of France turned in his government's resignation on Mar. 20. A new Cabinet under the Premiership of M. Paul Reynaud has taken its place, and now there are rumors of a fresh shake-up in the British Cabinet.

M. Daladier resigned after the Chamber of Deputies had taken a vote on a motion of confidence in the government. For the motion 231 voted, but there were 311 abstentions. All the Socialist Party deputies, a majority of the Federal Republicans and half of the Democratic Alliance deputies abstained from voting. The motion was carried, but M. Daladier construed the large number of abstentions as equivalent to a vote of non-confidence and resigned. Although requested by President Lebrun to do so, he declined to undertake the formation of a new Cabinet and the task was entrusted to M. Paul Reynaud.

M. Reynaud is both Premier and Foreign Minister in the new government, while M. Daladier retains the portfolio of War and Defense which he held concurrently with the Premiership and Foreign Ministership in the previous government. What the change presages it is difficult to say, though doubtless it is connected with plans for a stepping-up of the war now that spring is getting into its stride. Signs of this were evident this week as British naval forces began imposing a tight blockade across German shipping lanes from the North Sea to the Baltic with the aim of halting the shipment of Swedish iron ores to Germany via Norway, which is the principal outlet.

To make this effort all the more effective, the British Navy is reported to be violating Norway's territorial waters, since vessels conveying the ores make a practice of hugging Norway's coast. The Norwegian Legation in London, *United Press* reported Mar. 25, has been instructed to protest this activity, while cases have occurred in which Norwegian warships have ordered British warcraft to leave Norway's territorial waters. Denmark is reportedly a victim of similar violations of her neutrality. The German steamer Edmund Hugo Stinnes was sunk by a British submarine off Thorsminde, on the west coast of Denmark, on Mar. 24, while steaming only two miles from shore, according to reports from Copenhagen. The partly-submerged wreck, lying two miles offshore, is advanced as evidence of the British violation of Denmark's territorial waters.

All this seems to add up to the likelihood of a crisis in Allied-Scandinavian relations and the early involvement of the Scandinavian countries in the war, since Germany is not likely to show complacency while British warships use neutral territorial waters to strike at her Swedish iron supply.

In retaliation for the German air raid on the British naval base at Scapa Flow on Mar. 16, British planes raided the German island fortress at Sylt on Mar. 19 and claimed to have damaged aircraft hangars and slipways, barracks and railway lines. Berlin denied any extensive damage.

Moscow has officially frowned on the proposal for a triple interlocking military alliance between Sweden, Norway and Finland to guarantee the latter's new frontiers, on the ground that it would be aimed against the Soviet Union and in direct contradiction to the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty. Support for Moscow in this attitude was indicated in Berlin by the *Boersen-Zeitung*, which said that such an alliance could easily develop into a pact for aggression.

Viacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, is planning to visit Berlin, according to well-informed Nazi circles in Berlin quoted in a *United Press* dispatch from that city on Mar. 26.

Anglo-Soviet relations were the subject of a pointed remark in the British House of Lords on Mar. 19 when Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, declared: "Your lordships can rest well assured that we shall not be deflected from our main objective, which is the defeat of Germany, by the fear that any particular action on our part at any time might damage our relations with the Soviet Union. I do not think I can define British policy more concisely than that at this stage."

Pressure on the Neutrals

Canard Enchaine, Paris

Doctor (addressing principal victim of street riot): "Who are you?"
Victim: "Oh, I was the neutral."

Several echoes of the Soviet-Finnish war were heard last week-end. The Moscow Government decorated 171 officers and men of the Red Army who took part in the Finnish campaign, awarding them the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union," the Order of Lenin and the Order of the Golden Star. Finland honored its commander-in-chief when President Kyosti Kallio decorated Field-Marshal Mannerheim with the diamond-studded Cross of Freedom, highest honor in the gift of the Finnish Government.

A report of unusual interest was a *Transocean* dispatch from Stockholm on Mar. 19 stating that Soviet Russia intends to drive out British influence from northern Finland by endeavoring, in agreement with Finland, to exclude British and Canadian interests from the important nickel mines in the Petsamo region. Soviet troops are to be withdrawn from Patsamo in accordance with the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty. It is believed, however, that the withdrawal will not take place until the question of British and Canadian nickel holdings has been settled along the lines desired by Moscow.

Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt's roving ambassador, returned to the United States from Europe this week. At Rome on Mar. 20, shortly before embarking for home, Mr. Welles categorically denied that he had received any peace plan or proposals from any belligerent power or any other government. "In order to allay the flood of rumors about my mission," the envoy said, "I wish to state that I have not conveyed such proposals to any belligerent or any other government, nor am I bringing back to President Roosevelt any such proposals. My mission was solely one of gathering information for the President and Secretary of State regarding present conditions in Europe."

Butrick to Become Acting Consul-General Here

Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul-General at Shanghai, who has been promoted to the position of Minister to Australia, officially handed over his records this week to Richard Porter Butrick, Administrative Consul, who will have charge of the local Consulate-General here, probably until he returns home on leave later in the year. Thus far no information has been received in Shanghai as to Mr. Gauss' successor. Mention has been made of the names of Frank Pruit Lockhart, Counsellor of Embassy in Peiping; Walter Alexander Adams and Joseph Earle Jacobs, both occupying executive positions in the Department of State at Washington.

Mr. Richard P. Butrick

Richard Porter Butrick, Executive Consul, who will assume charge upon Mr. Gauss' departure, is a native of Lockport, N. Y., where he was born Aug. 6, 1894. After attending high school where he specialized in business courses, he entered the Georgetown School of Foreign Service, completing the course in 1921, following which he joined the Bureau of Fisheries where he served for two years. He then joined a general accounting office in Washington in 1917. In 1921 he joined the Consular Service and was assigned to Valparaiso, Chile. He later had service at other South American ports, including Iquique, Guayaquil and elsewhere, later returning to the Department. Mr. Butrick's first post in China was at Hankow in 1926. In 1931 he was transferred for a brief period to St. John's, but returned to China as Consul at Shanghai in April, 1932, where he has since remained. Mr. and Mrs. Butrick and their two children reside at Haig Court, Ave. Haig.

Mr. Gauss, retiring Consul-General, was guest of honor at a farewell dinner and dance given by the members of the American University Club, at the American Club on Wednesday evening of this week and on Thursday was entertained at luncheon by American correspondents.

The American Association and American Chamber of Commerce announced a farewell dinner and dance in Mr. Gauss' honor at the Columbia Country Club for Saturday evening, March 30. Mr. Gauss was also guest of honor at a function given by local residents of Australia and New Zealand on Thursday.

Tokyo Eases Power Restrictions, But Tightens Gasoline Rationing

NO sooner does Japan overcome one difficulty on her troublous economic front than another looms up with the now customary acuteness. The Tokyo Cabinet decided at its meeting on Mar. 21 to lift as from Mar. 26 restrictions on the consumption of electric power which had been enforced since Feb. 10, an exception being made, however, in the case of power for neon signs, elevators and other "non-essentials," which will continue to be restricted by 10 to 30 per cent.

And so, it appears, the coal famine which led to curtailment of power consumption has been overcome, at least for the time being. But now gasoline consumption is to be further curtailed, in such manner as to render the operation of private motor-cars almost impossible. Gasoline ration tickets will be issued only in respect to vehicles used for official and public purposes, and then only under a rigid license system. Cabled *Reuter* from Tokyo on Mar. 22: "It has become so glaringly obvious that the regulations rationing petrol are being evaded by private car-owners that the Japanese Ministry of Commerce plans to revise them on the basis that available supplies must be conserved solely for the use of people whose business or duties absolutely necessitate the use of a motor-car."

Private car-owners will be allowed a ration of nine gallons a month, as compared with 90 gallons heretofore, while baby-cars will be allowed only two gallons a month. Trucks will get 100 gallons, a cut of 45 per cent, motor-buses 75 gallons, taxis 60 gallons and garage hire-cars 36 gallons monthly. As many motor-buses are already equipped to run on charcoal gas, the bus services will not be greatly affected.

Coincident with the slashing of gasoline rations, the Metropolitan Police Board in Tokyo has decided to enforce an 11 o'clock curfew for bars, tea rooms and geisha houses as from April 1, thus abolishing the traditional midnight closing. This slicing of an hour from the play time of Tokyoites is intended, according to the Japanese press, to tighten public morals and extend "spiritual mobilization," for too much drinking, etc. has been going on during the midnight hour—especially among shopworkers who at the 11 o'clock closing have made a practice of doing an hour's drinking. Besides, a lot of electric power will be saved.

The nationalist organ, *Kokumin Shimbun*, came out in defense of Japan's wage-earners in an editorial on Mar. 23, urging the Government to pay attention to their precarious situation and to institute a sliding wage-scale, adjustable in correspondence with the fluctuations in living costs. The Government pegged both wages and prices last September 18, the paper pointed out. Wages have stayed pegged, but prices seem to have defied the Government edict, and this has caused a marked increase in the number of industrial disputes. Warned the paper: "Unless the Government brings a remedy to the wage situation, serious developments may result."

An Undiplomatic Diplomat Gets Himself into Hot Water

WHEN Assistant Secretary of State Sumner Welles went off to Europe recently as President Roosevelt's roving ambassador, the magazine *Time* listed among his diplomatic qualifications the ability to hold his tongue in five languages. Last week the world discovered an American diplomat who can't even hold his tongue in one—to wit, James Cromwell, United States Minister to Canada, but heretofore better known as the husband of Doris Duke, millionaire tobacco heiress.

Mr. Cromwell delivered a speech in Toronto on Mar. 19 and started off by taking issue with "the opinion of some of my very distinguished countrymen that a diplomat should confine his utterances to platitudinous pleasantries." This announcement of intention to breach the diplomatic code of conduct was followed by an attack on Nazi Germany and fulsome praise of Britain and France for their "humanitarian rule"—quite an unneutral speech for a representative of a neutral state.

The speech stirred official Washington and Secretary of State Cordell Hull felt constrained to administer an official rebuke to his Minister in Toronto. This amazed the Canadian authorities, *United Press* reported from Washington. Mr. Cromwell, they said, was the most popular Minister ever to reside in Canada—which is not at all surprising since Canada is a belligerent on the Allied side and Mr. Cromwell is pro-Ally.

Some of the comments in Washington on Mr. Cromwell's speech were quite pungent. Martin L. Sweeney, Democratic Representative from Ohio, introduced a resolution in the House calling for a formal inquiry into the speech and said that Mr. Cromwell should be recalled forthwith if the reports of his speech were found correct. The American nation, said Mr. Sweeney, should have the courage "to tell Cromwell and his lawfully wedded fortune to get to hell out of this Republic!" Mr. Sweeney went on to say: "If our playboy Minister to Canada wants to fight for the British Empire, I respectfully suggest that he join the ranks of such distinguished American expatriates as Lady Astor and Kermit Roosevelt, so that he may 'carry on' for the Empire."

Republican Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts said that neither Cromwell nor any other United States diplomat was entitled to act as a propagandist for Britain, while Republican Representative Hamilton Fish declared that Cromwell apparently belonged to a set of diplomats who were trying by all means to instigate American intervention in the European war. Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri branded Cromwell's speech as "a crass violation of his official duties," and Senator Gerald P. Nye took a slap at President Roosevelt by saying that Cromwell was "a precise echo of his chief."

Secretary Hull called for a copy of Cromwell's speech and shortly thereafter the reprimand was administered. Whether Mr. Cromwell is perturbed or not, it is hard to say. He is not a career diplomat, and in delivering his undiplomatic speech he doubtless felt that he could afford a little wordy recklessness, for the Duke millions stand solidly behind him—thus far. It is rumored, however, that he may resign and run for a Senatorship in New Jersey.

Mr. Cromwell's indiscretion has lifted him from relative obscurity as the mere husband of the "richest girl in the world" to notoriety. He visited Shanghai twice—both being honeymoon trips in which he was the newly-wedded husband of an American heiress. The first trip was in 1918 when he had just married the daughter of one of the Dodge Brothers, automobile manufacturers. On the second trip he was honeymooning with his present wife, Doris Duke, daughter of the late J. B. Duke, creator of the American Tobacco Trust and the British-American Tobacco Company. Doris' fortune has been estimated at U.S.$60,000,000, a good million of which is said to be going into a palatial estate which the pair are building in Hawaii.

Propose Purchase of Maritime Province

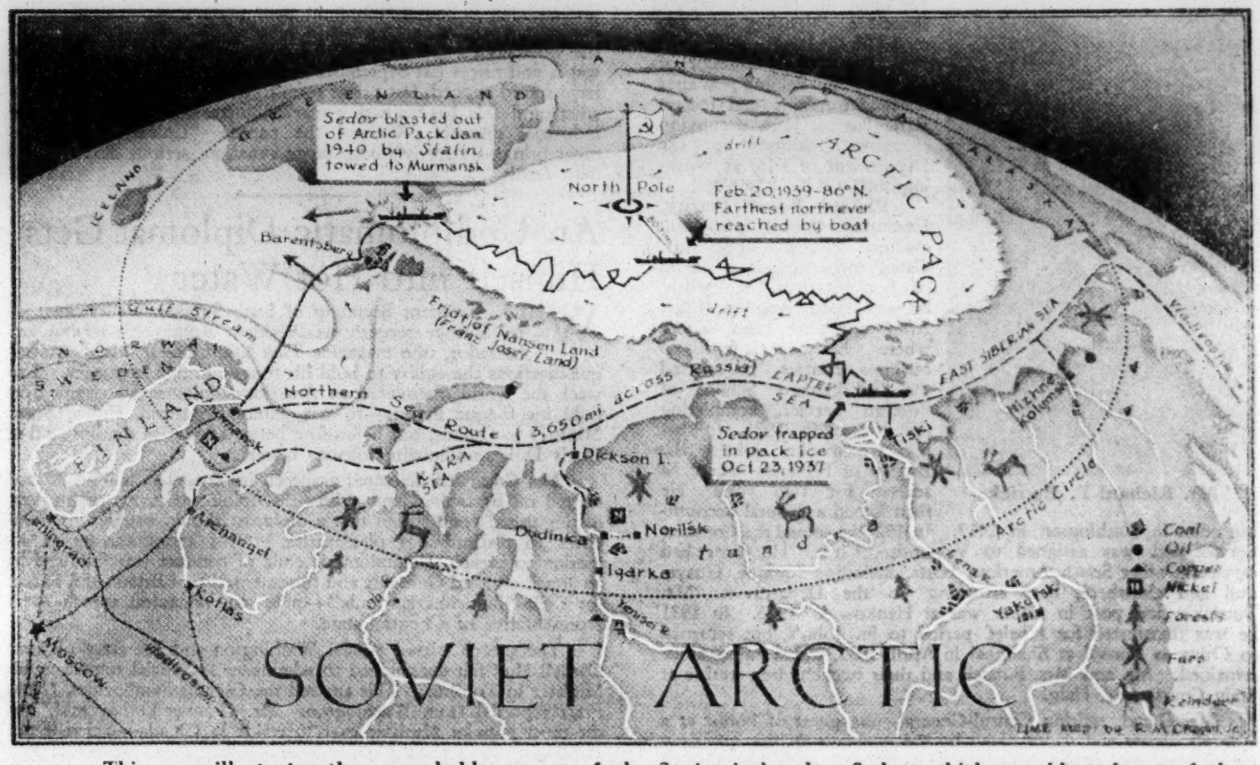
THE Japanese Government will give careful study to a suggestion that the Soviet Maritime Province of Siberia be purchased by Japan, Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, stated in the Lower House of the Diet on Mar. 23, adding, however, that the question of purchasing Soviet territory could be taken up with Moscow only when all pending questions between the two countries had been settled.

Suggestion for the purchase came from Mr. Juji Kasai, an independent member of the House, who thought it would be a means of avoiding Soviet-Japanese friction. He asked the Government whether it had any confidence that negotiations with Soviet Russia could be concluded and said Soviet Russia was "a country that cannot be trusted."

Replying, Mr. Arita said the Government desired to readjust relations with the Soviet Union by settling as many pending questions as possible. He admitted that negotiations between the two countries had thus far failed to produce an amicable solution of a single one of those questions.

Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed Mar. 20 by the *Japan Times*, which asserted that Soviet-Japanese trade parleys had come to a standstill, while negotiations on all other pending issues between the two countries were at an impasse. Japan, the paper said, should make a settlement of these issues conditional upon a broader adjustment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Japan Hopes the Ice Will Never Melt



This map illustrates the remarkable rescue of the Soviet icebreaker Sedov, which was blasted out of the Polar ice last January by the crew of the rescue ship Stalin and towed to safety at Murmansk. Of most significance is the route followed by the Sedov after being frozen in the ice off the mouth of the Lena on Oct. 23, 1937. Soviet scientists have been trying for many years to find a way through the Arctic Sea to the Far East and every time they send a new expedition it sends chills down the spines of the Japanese, who hope the Polar Sea will stay frozen permanently. It has been alleged that Soviet scientists claim the Arctic is growing warmer and that a short northern route to the Far East may yet be discovered. The crew of the Sedov, picked for stamina, compiled valuable data on Arctic conditions in the two years and three months they were held prisoners in the ice.

Japan May Denounce 1911 Seal-Hunting Agreement

Denunciation of the treaty between Japan, the United States, Canada and Soviet Russia, concluded in 1911 to govern the killing or catching of seals for their fur in the northern Pacific, is being contemplated by the Japanese Government, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, revealed in Tokyo on Mar. 18. Japanese fishing interests were said to have demanded revision of the treaty on the ground that seals had now become so numerous as to be a menace. The treaty prohibits the killing or catching of seals in the area north of 30 degrees north latitude. It continued in effect for 15 years and was automatically renewed in 1926.

It is now claimed that between 1911 and 1926 the number of seals with valuable fur increased six-fold. By the end of the latter year, there were 830,000 seals of this species in the waters of the northern Pacific and since then there had been a large multiplication, with an attendant menace to fishing (seals live on fish).

Labor Mass Party To be Organized

With Dr. Isoo Abe, former president of the Social Mass Party, as the leader, a new Japanese party which will probably be known as the Labor Mass Party will be formed, it was decided at a meeting of delegates on Mar. 23 in Tokyo.

Nucleus of the new party will be Dr. Abe who resigned, and eight other members of the Social Mass Party who were expelled from the party recently for their attitude in the recent case of Mr. Takao Saito, a member of the Minseito Party who criticized the Konoye statement. They supported Mr. Saito.

Puppets to Improve Utilities in Nantao

Improvements in sanitation, education, engineering works, electricity and other utilities in Nantao will soon be effected, as the reorganized "National Government of China" recently approved estimates amounting to 1,140,000 Chinese dollars, according to the *Tairiku Shimpo*. Because present accomodations are not adequate for the daily increasing population of Nantao, now totalling 60,000, Shanghai Special Municipality authorities compiled the estimates for the restoration of Nantao with plans for improvement, the paper said.

Chungking Moves to Counteract Nippon Wheedling of Industrialists

JAPANESE promises to return Chinese factories in the Japanese-occupied areas of China to the rightful owners provided they pledge allegiance to the puppet Wang Ching-wei regime to be established in Nanking, were labelled "sugar-coated poison" by the Chungking Chinese newspaper, the *Shih Hsin Pao*, on Mar. 25 The *Ta Kung Pao* declared the same day that Wang Ching-wei was planning to "oppress" Chinese industrialists and merchants in Shanghai unless they support his new government. This would be accomplished, the paper said, through the Customs administration, by preventing export of goods by Chinese not supporting the puppet regime.

An attempt by Chungking to counteract the Japanese-Wang Ching-wei bid for the support of Chinese capitalists was seen Mar. 25 in a *Kuo Min* report detailing measures for the relief of Chinese factories in Shanghai, which had been submitted by the Southwestern Industrial Association for adoption by the National Government. The measures are as follows:

Investigation Asked

1. The Ministries of Finance and Economics should dispatch representatives to Shanghai to investigate the conditions of production, sales and organization of the various Chinese factories in Shanghai, in conjunction with representatives of the various local public bodies there, with a view to ascertaining the actual conditions prevailing in those factories.

2. The Ministry of Finance should instruct the joint Office of the "Big Four" Banks (the Central Bank, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications and the Farmers' Bank of China) to instruct their respective branches in Shanghai and elsewhere to accept applications, from the above-mentioned factories approved by the Government, for permission to remit funds (from Shanghai to the interior and *vice versa*), provided that the applications are accompanied by reliable testimonials or vouchers. The Ministry should also instruct the "Big Four" Banks to enforce the Provisional Measures for Facilitating Bank Remittances to the Interior.

Loans to be Encouraged

3. The Ministry of Finance should instruct the Discount Committee of the "Big Four" Banks to increase funds for banking discount in favor of Chinese industrial enterprises in Shanghai, and encourage the various commercial banks to extend joint loans to factories. The Ministry may also organize an "industrial banking consortium" to extend loans to reliable factories. The Ministry should instruct the Discount Committee of the Four Banks and the Shanghai Bankers' Association to extend mortgage loans to commercial banks, so as to utilize idle capital and prevent its being used for commercial speculation.

4. The Shanghai City Chamber of Commerce and the various civic organizations in Shanghai should jointly organize an Industrial Association to conduct investigations into the conditions of production and sales of the various Chinese factories in Shanghai, which are approved by the Central authorities, so as to furnish relevant information to the Government and the banks. In this manner, the work of examining applications from factories to banks for remittances will be greatly facilitated.

5. The various Chinese factories in Shanghai which send their products to Hongkong and the British Straits Settlements for sale should sell their foreign currencies to the "Big Four" banks, in accordance with the Measures Governing the Sale of Foreign Currencies by Exporters announced by the Ministry of Finance, so as to increase the Government's foreign currency reserves.

First He Lost Face—Now His Pants!

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Japan Threatens Powers On Concession Problem

Japan is prepared to take "proper steps" against third Powers who refuse to surrender their concessions in China to the puppet government of Wang Ching-wei, Major-Gen. Akira Muto, director of the Bureau of Military Affairs, told the Japanese Diet Mar. 25, according to a *United Press* dispatch from Tokyo. Preparations were being made by Japan to surrender her right to concessions in China to the new government and Japan expected other Powers to follow suit, the General said. He declined to state the nature of the steps it was proposed to take against Powers who insist on retaining their treaty rights in China, saying: "This is something which should not be mentioned at this time."

Anti-Chinese Campaign in Thai

BY C. C. CHANG (張嘉鏘)

Editor's Note:—Recent reports of a recrudescence of the anti-Chinese campaign in Thai said that more than 100 prominent Chinese residents of Bangkok had been arrested since the end of February on charges (if any) that are unknown. Among those jailed were the editor of the China People's Daily and a doctor in a Chinese hospital. Arrests were said to be continuing. The author of this article is not accurate in stating that Sino-Siamese relations have "always been of the most cordial nature." Discrimination against Chinese residents in that country, often assuming the character of downright persecution, is not by any means recent in origin. As long ago as April, 1919 Chinese residents of Siam—then numbering about 1,500,000—sent a petition to President Hsu Shih-chang in Peking, setting forth a host of grievances and imploring him to open negotiations with the Siamese Government with a view to securing redress. Among other things, they complained that while they were compelled to pay heavy taxes, they received little or no protection from the Siamese officialdom. Some had been robbed and murdered in the presence of Siamese police who made only the feeblest efforts to protect them. High indignation was aroused when the Siamese Government attempted to make all Chinese residents swear allegiance to Siam and issued an edict prohibiting the teaching of the Chinese language to Chinese children.

THE age-long friendly relations between China and Thai (Siam) have of late been marred by a flare-up of anti-Chinese sentiment in the latter country. Recent news dispatches have revealed that the persecution of Chinese citizens in Thai assumed unusual proportions and because of this thousands of Chinese immigrants are stated to be returning to their war-torn homeland.

Last June, I and a few other businessmen happened to visit Thai and we brought back memories of a very pleasant trip, although the anti-Chinese movement had just then started. Our observations convinced us that the whole movement had been inspired from outside and that it had no real spontaneous character. Such slogans as "The Chinese are Worse than the Jews," "The Chinese Come to Thai with Nothing but a Mat and a Pillow and Rob our Wealth," "Drive the Chinese Out," could be read and heard only in such centers as Bangkok, whilst in rural communities, far away from the industrial and political centers, the relations between Siamese and Chinese were, and still are, most cordial. The whole thing appeared to us to have had an artificial origin—it lacked the character of a general feeling against the Chinese.

Remittances to China

The most widely-used argument of the anti-Chinese elements in Thai is that the Chinese remit their earnings to China, "draining national wealth," as they put it. William Doll, financial adviser to the Thai Government, in his report for 1938 stated that Chinese immigrants remit, on an average, about Ticals 37,000,000 a year, and suggested that measures be taken to stop this export of capital. This argument has since then led to some extraordinary conclusions, namely, that unemployment and persistent economic crisis in Thai should be attributed to the remittance by the Chinese of their earnings.

In view of the absence of any statistical data relating to Siamese unemployment, it is difficult to gauge how serious the problem is, yet recent observations of neutral parties tended to show that this problem is not so serious as it has been made out to be, particularly in rural districts, and that its origin should be sought elsewhere than in the presence of Chinese laborers.

There is still much uncultivated land in Thai and putting it to use would require many years of hard labor. The ills besetting the economic life of Thai should be attributed to deep-rooted causes, consequent upon the impact of the machine age in a country still living under conditions of patriarchal village economy. These causes may be summarized as follows:—

Causes of Economic Crisis

1. Low prices for agricultural products, prevailing on world markets before the outbreak of the European War, impoverished the Siamese village and caused a drift of laborers from rural districts into towns.

2. Dumping of Japanese goods jeopardized village handicraft, from ages past one of the principal mainstays of Siamese rural economy.

3. Floods and droughts continue to devastate considerable areas and the nation appears not to have sufficient capital or initiative to cope with these disasters.

4. Material comforts of city life attract the most energetic and wealthy of the rural community, leaving the latter without proper leadership for development of rural resources.

5. Slow progress of industrialization, due to many reasons, does not absorb the influx of labor from the villages and tends to increase unemployment in cities.

Low Price Situation

In recent years, the Siamese rice-milling industry has gone through the worst possible crisis because of low prices. Many mills remained closed, throwing their workers out of employment. On the other hand, absence of demand for rice curtailed planting and this impoverished the village. The unemployment in cities was shared equally, if not to a greater extent, by Chinese laborers, too, and for this they are the least possible party to be blamed.

The Chinese laborers in Thai have no party to complain to. Yet they manage to eke out a precarious living even during the hardest times, because they are more industrious and thrifty, and when employed manage to put by for rainy days. When out of employment, they turn to peddling and similar occupations and manage to eke out a living. They find support from relatives, friends, fellow-villagers or guilds, who never refuse to extend a helping hand to the right man, and it should be admitted that practically all Chinese emigrants are the energetic type, prepared to face hardship when away from their homeland.

From these facts it will be seen that Thai's unemployment problem cannot be solved by "driving out" the Chinese; that it is a problem of adjusting rural and urban economies; that it is an economic problem of the Siamese themselves and that it is intrinsically correlated to the world situation.

Per Capita Remittance Small

With regard to the annual efflux of about Ticals 37,000,000 as given by Mr. Doll, opinions vary. On the basis of the average exchange rate prevailing in 1938, this amount would come to about Ch.$100,000,000, whilst the best estimate of the Bank of China does not exceed Ch.$30,000,000 a year. Taking the number of Chinese residing in Thai at 2,500,000, the average per capita remittance would amount to only Ticals 15 a year, which is certainly a modest amount. A study carried out in Thai revealed that the average annual income of a Chinese laborer comes to about Ticals 120, and if it is assumed that out of this amount he remits Ticals 15 to China, the balance of Ticals 105 is still left and spent in Thai. The argument that the Chinese laborer should not remit 15 ticals, earned by the sweat of his brow, to his dear ones in China, with which Thai has had cultural and other ties since it began to have a name of its own, seems to be fallacious to say the least.

Fees Exceed Remittances

In 1928 the Siamese Government ruled that every Chinese immigrant should pay a fee for entry and domicile, amounting to Ticals 120. Since then, the fee has been collected steadily and, as will be noted, the remittance of Ticals 15 a year does not even cover the interest on the fee spent for entry into Thai.

The origin of complaints now attributed to the presence of Chinese in Thai should be sought amongst the Siamese themselves. They are a southern nation, and Nature bestows her gifts freely. Having come from the overcrowded areas of China, where daily bread is earned not with a song but by the sweat of the brow, the Chinese immigrants work hard, and by dint of patience and natural ingenuity they have built up a peculiar economic system of their own which has stood the test of time. They have established a comprehensive system of retail trade and lately become identified with foreign trade. It should specifically be stressed that in achieving this they had no aid of gunboats or bayonets.

When people begin talking of themselves they are apt to lose the proper

perspective. Such is the case with the protagonists of anti-Chinese measures in Thai. They forget that the 8,000,000 Chinese living in the South Seas are the best customers for Siamese products.

Exports from Thai

The main items of Thai's exports are rice, rubber, teak and tin, and they amount to about Ticals 170,000,000 a year. Of these, rice tops the list, accounting for about 55% of all exports, and going principally to Hongkong, China and Singapore. Tin and rubber are industrial products and are exported to Penang and Singapore. This means that about 77% of Siamese exports are taken by Chinese buyers for their own consumption, because the bulk of the population of rice-importing territories is made up of Chinese (two millions in Malaya, one million in Hongkong and several millions in the South Seas). The port of Swatow is one of the biggest importers of Siamese rice, e.g., in 1934 it imported from Singapore and Hongkong 320,000 tons of Siamese rice, 650,000 tons in 1935, 330,000 tons in 1936, 440,000 tons in 1937 and 460,000 tons in 1939 (Jan.—Aug. period only). The predominance of this rice in imports is explained by the fact that a good many of Chinese immigrants in Thai hail from Swatow. In later years, it has been due to the activities of the Swatow Rice Sales Co., which organized the import of Siamese rice at exceptionally cheap prices. Furthermore, the National Government placed Siamese rice on the duty-free list.

The position with regard to teak wood, another item of Siamese exports to China, is no less striking. According to the Chinese Customs figures for 1934 and 1935, Thai heads the list of importers of this commodity, accounting, respectively, for 79.5% and 77.5% of all imports. All other countries trading in teak wood, namely, Straits Settlements, British Borneo, Indo-China and South Seas account only for 20-22% of the entire trade.

Supplement Each Other

Thus, the route of the anti-Chinese sentiment in Thai cannot be found in foreign trade, where both China and Thai supplement each other, China being rather a heavy buyer of the two biggest items of Siamese farming industry, rice and teak wood. If the Chinese Government raised a tariff wall against Siamese rice with a view to promoting domestic production—an assumption not altogether idle—then the position for Siamese, particularly the farming community, would become serious, as during the last ten years rice exports from Thai fell off almost to one-third of the usual figure.

It is absurd to attribute the decrease in rice exports from Siam to the presence of Chinese immigrants and their competition on labor and other markets. The principal reason for it is the development of rice cultivation by importing countries on the theory of self-sufficiency. British Malaya, the Dutch East Indies and Burma have raised tariffs against foreign, specifically Siamese, rice. On the other hand, French Indo-China turned to domestic production due to depreciation of the franc and the consequent rise of prices for imported rice.

As Sino-Siamese relations have always been of the most cordial nature, it is most disheartening to observe a steady rise of anti-Chinese outcries in the latter country. It is significant that these outbursts do not come from the bulk of the population but rather from industrial centers, where some people seem to be keen on placing all economic ills besetting their country at the door of the defenseless and hard-working Chinese. And it goes without saying that the driving out of Chinese laborers and petty traders, which has been going on steadily since last year, will not cure these ills. For this purpose, measures of far greater import are necessary and the ruling circles of Thai appear to have no heart to face the issue squarely beyond making the Chinese suffer for no fault of their own.

Chungking, March 1, 1940

Women's Day in the Chinese Capital

Photo by Thomas Kwang

Here are some of the 3,500 Chinese women (and a sprinkling of men) who celebrated Women's Day in Chungking recently.

Grenades are Planted in S'hai Newspaper Office

The large building at 160 Avenue Edward VII (International Settlement side) which houses a number of newspaper offices came in for terrorist attention again on Mar. 25 when two hand-grenades of the potato-masher type were tossed into the office of the *Chinese-American Daily News* but failed to explode. Adjoining the offices of the Chinese daily, an American-registered organ favorable to the Chungking Government and published by H. M. Stuckgold, are the offices of *The China Weekly Review*. Immediately below are the offices of the pro-Japanese *Shanghai Times*, while immediately above *The China Press*, a pro-Chungking organ, has its offices.

Investigation showed that a Chinese in coolie garb brought the two grenades into the building wrapped in paper, tossed the package into the office vestibule and decamped before he could be nabbed or identified. Hearing some heavy object strike a partition, members of the office staff investigated—it was 6.30 a.m. — and found the deadly missiles. Police were called and they removed the grenades, thereafter placing a guard outside the offices. Since the bombs had no special detonating device, it was believed they might have been intended only to intimidate. It was also held possible that some of the employees of the *Chinese-American Daily News* might have been subverted by a Wang Ching-wei organization and induced to plant the bombs. The paper has been subjected to terrorist attacks by Wang Ching-wei agents on previous occasions.

Chinese Communist Leader Returns from Moscow Trip

Chou En-lai, Chinese Communist leader, reached Yenan, Communist capital in Shensi Province, last week after a visit to Moscow and is expected soon in Chungking. Chin Po-ku, representative of the Communist Party in Chungking, has gone to Yenan to confer with Mr. Chou meanwhile, *United Press* reported. Mr. Chou was injured when he fell from a horse six months ago, but has fully recovered as a result of treatment received in Moscow.

General Yang Chieh, Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, is now in Chungking and has announced his decision to resign from the diplomatic post, according to a *Reuter* report from the Chinese capital. His successor, it is believed, will be General Ho Yao-tsu, special Chinese envoy to Moscow, who is now representing the Chinese Government in the Soviet capital.

25 Killed When British Police Fire on Demonstrators in Lahore

INDIA'S Punjab, the province in which the Amritsar massacre took place 21 years ago, was the scene of more bloody doings on Mar. 19 when British police opened fire on a gathering of Khaksars, a Moslem communal organization, in Lahore. Twenty-three of the Khaksars and two policemen were killed, while 39 persons were injured.

The Khaksars, according to a *Reuter* report from Lahore, were attempting to hold a procession in military formation in defiance of an order issued by the Punjab Government under the Defense of India Act, and when the Khaksars "attacked" the police the latter were "forced" to open fire. The wounded included the district magistrate and the senior and deputy superintendents of police.

Organization Proscribed

The Khaksar organization has been declared illegal and its headquarters seized. After the shooting, curfew was imposed between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. Carrying of firearms and other weapons, and the assembly of more than five persons, have been prohibited. A police guard was posted at the residence of the Punjab Premier, Sir Sikander Hyat Khan. Arrests following the clash totalled 217 up to Mar. 21, *Reuter* reported, including the leader of the Khaksar organization, Allama Inyatallah Mashriqi, whose followers number more than 100,000. Mashriqi was educated at Cambridge, where he took mathematics. He was at one time an official of the Indian education service, but resigned.

Proceedings against Udham Singh, who shot and killed Sir Michael O'Dwyer, former Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, in London on Mar. 13, opened in London's Bow Street police court on Mar. 21 and the case was remanded until April 1. Police records show, according to a *Transocean* dispatch on Mar. 24, that the accused man, immediately after his arrest, stated that he had killed Sir Michael O'Dwyer because of the cruelties for which he was responsible during his governorship of the Punjab. He regretted that he did not succeed in killing Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India, who was wounded. Concluding his statement, Udham Singh described his act as a protest against British policy in India. The accused, it is now believed, may be a Sikh, although his racial identity has not yet been definitely established.

Gandhi Versus Bose

Addressing the plenary session of the All-India National Congress at Ramgarh on Mar. 20, Mr. M. K. Gandhi urged his followers to "break the bonds of slavery" which Britain had imposed on India. He declared, however, that Congress must achieve its ends by non-violent methods. "If I am your general you must accept my conditions," he said. "I have never led an army to defeat. I have never had any defeat. I know no defeat. My defeat would be your defeat—India's defeat. We must fight to win."

While Gandhi was speaking thus, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, leader of the "anti-compromise" faction of the Congress was addressing 5,000 of his followers assembled in a rump convention. He proclaimed the week starting April 6 as "National Week," marking the beginning of action to "throw off the British yoke." During the plenary sessions of the Congress, however, Bose and his followers failed to secure a majority for their plan to start an immediate movement for independence. Gandhi, who opposes drastic action, said, "I shall die with the name of non-violence on my lips," *United Press* reported.

Japan League Backs Independence Move

Support for a campaign to achieve India's independence was pledged Mar. 13 by the Executive Committee of the India Independence League of Japan, which unanimously passed the following resolution, cabling the text to the president of the All-India Congress and to Mr. Gandhi:—

"The Indian nationalists residing in Japan wish the Congress all success and sincerely request it to start immediately a nationwide mass civil disobedience movement and continue energetically until India's legitimate demand for complete independence is accepted by Britain."

The resolution was announced as "representing the will of the Indian nationalists residing in Japan." President of the Indian Independence League of Japan is Mr. Rash Behari Bose.

Newsweek Map

This map, first to be published here, indicates that the long-advertised Red Russian drive into India is a "Red Bogey," because the routes from U.S.S.R. territory into India, of which there are three, are most difficult and probably would be impossible for the Russians to negotiate. British fears of a Russian invasion date back to Czarist days. One of the routes would be through the Chinese province of Sinkiang, said to be Soviet-dominated, but this would involve crossing the Himalayas. Another route would traverse Meshed and Duzdab in Iran, striking at Quetta. It would have to cover 800 miles through Iran and another 400 through a virtual desert. A third route would be through Afghanistan, either through Termez on the Oxus in the north, or from Kushk Post in the south. Soviet railways from Bokhara and Merv feed these bases. But the route would necessitate crossing the difficult Hindu Kush range, or the great Khwaja Amran range, in the event the other route was tried. Either of these routes through Afghanistan would be harassed by Afghan troops. A Soviet air attack on Indian bases would require a minimum flight of 500 miles over high mountains, unlikely because of the difficulty of carrying loads of bombs. After the Soviet experiences in Finland it is unlikely Stalin would wish to face 100,000 regulars and 300,000 fierce tribesmen in Afghanistan, or, on the other hand, 32,000 troops and 200 modern British planes in Iran. Then there would be real fighting in India where there are 45,000 British troops, 140,000 Indian regulars, plus eight R.A.F. squadrons. Also, further resistance would come from 300,000 hardened reserves of colonial troops stationed in Syria.

The 'New Order'

Foreign Pressmen Visit Nanking

Editor's Note:—This article was written by one of the foreign press correspondents who visited Nanking last week to "cover" the Central Political Conference convened by Wang Ching-wei as the prelude to the establishment of the puppet central government of which he is to be the head. For obvious reasons, the writer has preferred to remain anonymous.

AN American newspaperman, returning from Nanking after a look in at the formation of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's "Central" government last week, said: "They didn't give us a chance to cover the birth of this thing but we'll sure be on hand to bury it."

Actually the five-day junket of the score of foreign correspondents, from March 19 to 23, proved most instructive. While the supposedly about-to-be sovereign state was in process of formation behind closed doors protected by Mr. Wang's Praetorian bodyguard and Japanese infantrymen, the news hawks were feted and toured and generally allowed every opportunity to gather that news which can never be hidden, i.e. the realities of everyday life after two years of foreign military occupation.

A Hollow City

What the visitors saw was a hollow city arrogantly held by the Japanese Army. In this unhappy shell inhabited by a skeleton population, a political expedient was being tried notwithstanding obvious misgivings among the middle and lower hierarchy of this same big military brotherhood.

In a city whose great walls, 21 miles in circumference, bespeak the ancient glory of China, whose government buildings are among the most beautiful in the world, Mr. Wang and his 29 colleagues of the "Central Political Conference" were allocated two buildings in which to carry on the solemn matter of establishing machinery to run the largest republic in the world. One building was a hotel, the other a club house.

Certain peculiarities strike the present-day visitor to Nanking. It is a city of aimless boulevards casually linking, for ill-kept miles, groups of empty houses, thatched villages and pretentious government buildings. It is a city of death; yet it is alert. It is a place where pretense is not possible.

Police Seen Everywhere

China's capital before its fall in 1937 boasted a million inhabitants. It has a present population estimated at between 300,000 and 500,000. The former figure is that of a Japanese consular official on the spot. These future citizens of the "Central" government are kept in line by a police force of Japanese troops established behind permanent concrete pillboxes built at every vantage point—street, building or hill—in the city. An auxiliary force of black uniformed Chinese who stand like naughty school children at unwilling attention with their backs to the street along all main thoroughfares completes the gendarmerie.

Besides streets whose busiest intersections begrudged signs of life, the correspondents were impressed on arrival with the total lack of propagandistic work. No banners with Wang Ching-wei slogans had been strung across the streets and the little color visible in the wintry city came from Japanese and five-barred "Ta Tao" flags. On the surface no attempt was being made to popularize the new movement.

Although it was by courtesy of Mr. Wang's publicity ministry that the foreign correspondents went to Nanking, it was by grace of the Japanese Army that they completed their sojourn without utter disorganization. None knew on the day of arrival whether it was inauguration of the new regime or its organization which they had come to inspect. Futhermore there was a lack of coherence in handling the press party, which continued until Japanese Army officials politely relieved the Chinese supposedly in charge of their duties.

Only Ask Thanks

Had the trip been undertaken strictly for pleasure none could have been more delightful. The correspondents' slightest wishes were fulfilled and the only payment asked was thanks. No evening passed but some Japanese or Chinese official gave an elaborate dinner party whereat wine flowed and Japanese geisha girls made their inevitable appearance. No day passed without its sightseeing trip or picnic or garden party. In the odd moments of the day there was a fleet of chartered taxis whose Japanese drivers were thoroughly acquainted with the town and had instruction to take their charges whereever ordered. While some correspondents grumbled at first over this hospitable attempt to take their minds from the work of observing a government's birth pangs, there was none but appreciated the significance of the distraction as a criterion of what the situation in Nanking really is.

Here was no crude attempt at bribery by the Japanese. The Army men were far too realistic for that, but it was a definite drive on their part to gain an initial breathing spell in which the foreign correspondents, particularly the Americans, would refrain from molding public opinion abroad by adverse criticism.

As a matter of fact no criticism was necessary; the facts of the affair spoke quite vociferously for themselves.

Newsmen Gather Notes

While the Central Political Conference was passing cut and dried resolutions in the dining room of the International Club the correspondents were gathering random notes on human behavior. They were comparing the utterances of Japanese Army heads which proclaimed the advent of "mutual cooperation" between Japan and China on a basis of "absolute equality" with the fact that Chinese, rich and poor alike, invariably continue the polite practice of doffing their hats when passing even the lowliest Japanese private on sentry go.

Even a visit to Sun Yat-sen's blue-roofed mausoleum on Purple Mountain proved of interest, for there, keeping close watch at the tomb of the great revolutionary leader, is a permanent Japanese Army guard. It was only when a large party of visiting Chinese officials arrived to pay their respects at the shrine as the press party was leaving, that a detachment of Mr. Wang's Chinese Praetorians in shiny new uniforms and carrying cocked Mausers, put in their appearance to line each side of the broad avenue leading uphill.

Lotus Lake is a beautiful spot lapping the base of the city walls and dotted further out with lovely green islands. Here the ancient Ming emperors had their pleasure lodges in quiet dignity and here to the strains of a six-man Filipino band the correspondents repaired one afternoon on a boating picnic, all the dietary wants of which were administered by garish little geishas whose butterfly vestments on that somber scene drew silent crowds of Chinese to the grassy water's edge.

No Indemnities—But!

While the Japanese carried through the rather painful attempt at cameraderie with their Chinese colleagues to the bitter end (a few irritable departures excepted) the Chinese themselves were ever on the defensive trying to explain away their patent subjugation and to reconcile the idealistic mouthings of the Japanese with the actual state of affairs.

An example of these attempts at apology was the statement by Mr. Tang Leang-li, close friend of Mr. Wang, to several of the newsmen, that "China will never pay Japan an indemnity, not even under the guise of reparations." Further along in the conversation he admitted that China might "loan" Japan money to compensate the damage done Japanese interests by the war and that repayment of this would be a matter for future discussion.

Mr. Tang demonstrated admirably the lack of self-assurance felt by adherants of the new government, when on the third day of the junket he appeared at breakfast in ill-humor and announced that he was out of sorts after having heard the adverse criticism of some American papers concerning the new regime.

Warning to Press

In lieu of something better to vent his spleen upon, Tang suddenly turned to two American members of the Shanghai press and told them he would allow their journals, *The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* and *The China Press*, three and two months, respectively, within which to retract all statements ever made to the discredit of the Wang Ching-wei

movement. "If this is not done within the specified limit these papers will not be able to operate at all," he declared and added as an afterthought: "I will stop at nothing. I will act quite apart from the Japanese Army. Hostility will be met with hostility, force with force." Considering Tang's character this apparent threat of gangsterism cannot be lightly shrugged off.

If the expedition proved a fiasco where official news was concerned (the Japanese *Domei* agency was permitted to get it but from three to six hours ahead of any other foreign agency) the interviews given by Wang Ching-wei and by General Seishiro Itagaki, Chief-of-staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, were similarly devoid of fruitful content. Both men reiterated old sophistries. Mr. Wang addressed his guests standing up and would not submit to questioning after the interview. General Itagaki spoke to his listeners from a sofa and told them that notwithstanding the ideals which were being voiced on Sino-Japanese relationships, it must be remembered that society and morality should be judged from two distinctive viewpoints, peace and war — and Japan was at war.

The views of the Japanese Army on Mr. Wang's attempt to set up a government was put in succinct form by a high Japanese Army officer while in his cups: "It is a lot of stuff," he pronounced, only he used a good old Anglo-Saxon word for stuff. The same idea was expressed by a simple sergeant met aboard the Shanghai train. "It is a vague affair," he said, "and seems very fruitless."

U.S. Now Building Giant Air Bomber

A new and startling advance in military aviation was disclosed on Mar. 22 in an announcement by the United States Army that it is building a 70-ton, four-engined super-bomber which will be capable of flying non-stop to Europe and back with a bomb load of 28 tons. The flying monster, it was stated, is being constructed at the plant of the Douglas Aircraft Corporation at an estimated cost of U.S.$1,000,000. Especially interesting was the statement that the machine would be able to fly non-stop from Honolulu to Japan and then on to Midway Island. Largest in the world, the plane will be twice as large as the U.S. Army's famous "Flying Fortress" plane. It will have a wing-spread of 210 feet, a flying range of 6,000 miles and a speed understood to be "well in excess of 200 miles an hour." The four motors will deliver 6,000 horsepower and a crew of 10 will be carried.

The announcement that this new monarch of the skies is being built followed by a month successful tests of a new 20-ton "X-B-24" superbomber which were carried out at Lindbergh Field in San Diego and completed on Feb. 13. This formidable machine has a speed of over 300 miles an hour, a range of 3,000 miles and can carry approximately four tons of bombs. Machines of this type are now being built for the U. S. Army by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation.

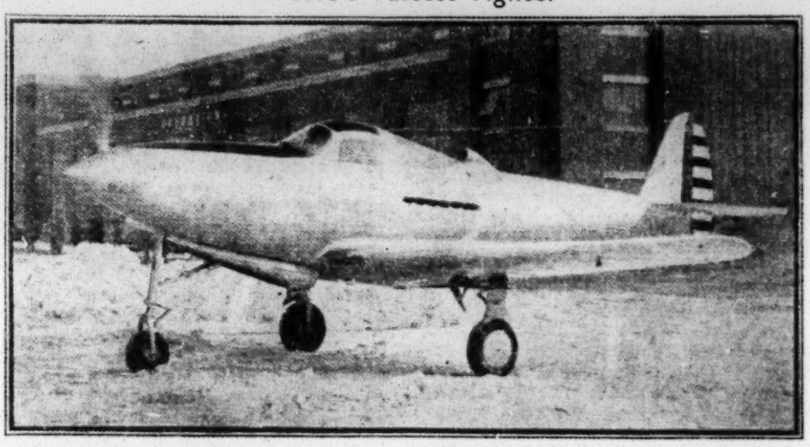
A question has arisen as to whether the latest types of bombers and fighting craft being built for the United States Army will be sold to foreign countries. According to a *Transocean* report from Washington on Mar. 20, President Roosevelt told press representatives that any country could buy airplanes in the United States, without limit as to number, provided it pays cash and takes delivery itself. He made no mention, however, of the "moral embargo" which denies certain countries access to the American airplane market, nor of any restrictions on the sale of the newest fighting aircraft.

Major Williams, writer on aviation in the New York *World-Telegram*, declared in an article on Mar. 19 that whereas hitherto it had been customary to make the latest models of American aircraft available to foreign buyers only after they had been in use in the United States for one year, this period had now been shortened to six months on the advice of the War Department (apparently with the idea of giving the Allies as much aid as possible).

On Mar. 12, a week before Major Williams wrote, the U.S. War Department denied that the new 400-mile-per-hour fighting plane, pictured on this page, had been released for sale to the Allied Purchasing Commission, although it has been reported that the Commission is seeking to make purchases of these planes, the argument being that it is necessary to purchase the very latest models because planes now on order may be obsolete when delivered, since the bulk of deliveries on present orders cannot be made until 1941.

A *Reuter* report from Melbourne on Mar. 20 said that a further consignment of American Lockheed bombers was being unloaded at an Australian port, part of an order for 100 machines. They were said to be the fastest and most modern military planes ever seen in Australia and to constitute probably the greatest striking force outside the air arms of the great Powers.

World's Fastest Fighter



Harris & Ewing, Newsweek

The U. S. Army Air Corps rated this plane, popularly known as the Bell "Airacobra," as the world's fastest fighter, capable of an "honest" 400 miles an hour. It has a cruising range of over 1,000 miles and a ceiling of over 36,000 feet, well above the range of the most powerful anti-aircraft guns. The plane is of slender cigar shaped appearance. The motor, a 1,000-horsepower, liquid-cooled Allison, is "buried" in the fuselage behind the pilot and uses a drive shaft beneath the pilot's seat to transmit power to the propeller. The new arrangement is said to provide clearer vision for the pilot to operate the 37-millimeter cannon firing through the propeller shaft and four machine-guns synchronized to fire through the whirling propeller. The normal speed of the Airacobra is said to average 325 miles an hour. The tripod landing arrangement is to prevent nosing-over when landing.

Nippon Planes Bomb Another U.S. Mission

Japanese war planes bombed and damaged American Church Mission property at Tingchihchen, Kiangsi, on Feb. 23 and 24, the Bishop of the American Church Mission at Anking, Anhwei, reported Mar. 20, according to a *United Press* dispatch from Peiping. In this first Japanese bombing of American property in China since last December, the bombs did not actually strike the Mission, but fell close enough to cause damage, the report said, adding that no Americans were injured. Tingchihchen is a famous porcelain center 100 miles southeast of Kiukiang.

Refugee Surtax Collector Assassinated by Gunmen

Chen Keh-kwan, an official of the Cabaret Surtax Section of the Refugee Relief Committee, was shot and killed by terrorists on Mar. 22 while he was attending a party in celebration of his father's 70th birthday at the Chueh Ling Restaurant, 254 Avenue Joffre, in the French Concession. Five gunmen took part in the attack. Police captured one after wounding him, but the other four managed to escape.

French Communists Being Tried Secretly

FORTY-FOUR Communist Party members, former Chamber Deputies, went on trial before a secret court-martial in Paris on Mar. 22, charged with having participated in the reconstitution and activities of the dissolved party, with having drafted and sent to M. Edouard Herriot, President of the Chamber, a letter advocating peace on terms sponsored by Moscow, and with having propagated the slogans of the Third International.

Thirty-five of the 44 accused were present at the trial, among them being Florimond Bonte and Jean Renaud. The other nine, including Maurice Thorez, Secretary-General of the dissolved party, Jacques Duclos, Gaston Monmousseau, Arthur Ramette and Gabriel Peri, were being tried *in absentia*, having escaped the police drag-net laid for them. They are liable to the death penalty.

Secret Sessions Decided

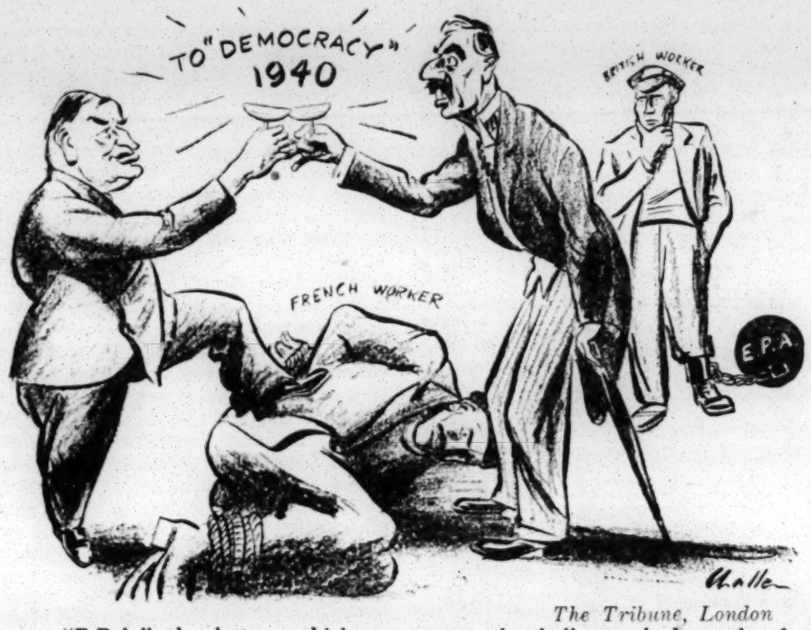
After the initial five-hour session, the tribunal decided to continue the proceedings in camera, "because publicity might endanger public order and the dignity of the hearing," *Reuter* reported. The accused are defended by many well-known lawyers, including M. Alexandre Zevaes, Marcel Willard and Maurice Boitell. When the indictment was read, M. Willard declared that if the accused are guilty "then so are M. Daladier and M. Bonnet, since they also desired to reach an agreement with Moscow before the present war began."

Five hundred spectators packed the courtroom when proceedings began, *United Press* reported. Seven military judges and their seven assistants, all in the uniforms of high army officers, took their seats on the bench "surrounded by six helmeted poilus with rifles and fixed bayonets."

Defeatists Jailed

Seven members of the Socialist Workers' and Peasants' Party (not to be confused with the revived but illegal Communist Party which has a similar name) were given long prison terms by the Second Military Court in Paris on Mar. 3 when found guilty of distributing "defeatist" leaflets, *Transocean* reported. Two secretaries of the party, which is led by Marceau Pivert and which split from Leon Blum's Socialist Party two years ago, were sentenced to five years in prison and fines of 1,000 francs. Their names were given as M. Jacquier and M. Rouaux. Two members, M. Preis and M. Chapelin, received similar sentences. The other three were given suspended sentences.

The *Official Gazette* in Paris announced Mar. 12, according to another *Transocean* report, that henceforth civilians sentenced to death by military tribunals will not be shot, but guillotined as provided in the civil penal code.



The Tribune, London

"E.P.A," the letters which appear on the ball attached to the foot of the British worker, stand for Emergency Powers Act.

St. Luke's Hospital Has 666 Cases

St. Luke's No. 2 Refugee Hospital treated 666 cases in February, according to report this week. The cases included 227 operations and 54 deliveries. The pharmaceutical department filled 5,367 prescriptions during the month, of which number 4,326 were free. Fifty-six patients died in February, the average for each month since the beginning of the war being 51. Most of the hospital service is extended to penniless refugees, but the records indicated that 5,137 applicants for medical service had paid a nominal fee of one cent per visit.

Japanese Report Rescue Of Wang's Aged Sister

Allegedly held captive by Chinese guerrillas at Hsuangfeng, 40 kilometers east of Wuning in Kiangsi Province, Mrs. Wang Chao-tiao, 70-year-old sister of Wang Ching-wei, designated head of the central Chinese puppet government-to-be, was rescued by Japanese troops on Mar. 20, according to a *Domei* report from Kiukiang. Wang Ching-wei was quoted as saying, on hearing the news: "I am very grateful to the Japanese troops for what they have done. I am certain, too, that my sister is grateful."

Japanese troops broke through a cordon of Chinese guerrillas in the mountains between Wuning and Yungsiu and rescued Mrs. Wang after a subordinate of the commander of a Chinese guerrilla force, who had surrendered to the Japanese, informed the latter that she was being held captive, *Domei* said, adding that the Chinese informant was Chen Wen-pao, subordinate of Lieut.-Col. Lu Ta-chien, commander of the First Battalion of the Kiangsi Guerrilla Corps.

75th Session of Nippon Diet Ends its Labors

Ending one of the most eventful sessions in a decade or more, the 75th session of the Imperial Japanese Diet was brought to a close on Mar. 26.

In a statement to the press at the close of the session, Admiral Yonai declared that debates exchanged during the session had clearly defined the fundamental principles connected with the China conflict, while all important bills introduced by the Government were passed by both Houses, thus greatly contributing to the attainment of the task of establishing a new order in East Asia. The Government, he added, would do its utmost to execute the bills smoothly and thus respond to the wishes of the Japanese nation and contribute to the reconstruction of East Asia.

Anglo-French Land Company Reports Profits

Another realty concern, the Anglo-French Land Company, announced a handsome profit for the year ending Feb. 29, 1940. A. R. Burkill and Sons, Ltd., agents for the Company, announced on March 21 that the profits on rentals amounted to Ch.$315,682.53, after deducting the sum of Ch.$100,749.48 for depreciation and renewals. After deducting $38,670.00 covered in the interim dividend of $2 a share paid last October, there was a balance at credit of profit and loss appropriation account of $183,586.92. The directors recommended a final dividend of $6, making a total of $8 per share for the year. The directors recommended payment of $2,500 to each of the British and French War Funds and a contribution of $500 to the British Forces Recreation Centers Fund.

Queen Mary Speeds From New York

THE s.s. Queen Mary, giant British Cunard liner, sailed out of New York harbor on the morning of Mar. 21, reportedly bound for Australia to transport Anzac troops to Europe. She is the second largest liner in the world, the first being the s.s. Queen Elizabeth of the Cunard Line, which recently proceeded to New York before her fitting-out had been completed. The day previous to the sailing of the Queen Mary, the s.s. Mauretania, another Cunarder, left New York to become a troop transport between Australia and the Near East. The two vessels are large enough to carry a full division of 20,000 soldiers with full equipment on a single trip, it was stated.

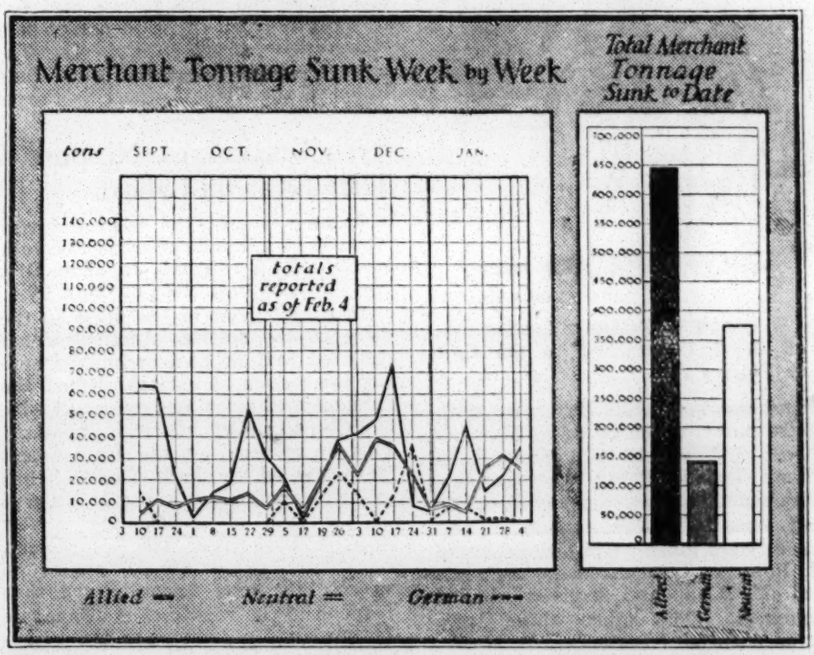
According to *Reuter*, the vessels were to proceed first to Halifax where they were to be armed for the voyage to Australia. The Queen Mary was observed off the cost of New Jersey on Mar. 22, travelling at a "terrific speed," according to a *United Press* dispatch from Boston, Mass.

A third British vessel, the s.s. Samaria, 19,597 tons, sailed from New York on Mar. 21, according to a *Transocean* report, while the s.s. Ile de France, 43,450-ton French liner, was getting ready to depart for an undisclosed destination.

Eight neutral ships were sunk and a total of 79 lives lost last week, according to reports from London. Six of the vessels were Danish, one Dutch and one Norwegian. German planes, mines and torpedoes took the toll, and sent one British ship to the bottom in addition.

A German steamer, the Heddernheim, 4,947 tons, was torpedoed and sunk by a British submarine in the Kattegat, off the east coast of Denmark, on the night of Mar. 21.

War Additions to Davy Jones' Locker



Newsweek, N. Y.

Shanghai Taxi-Drivers Threaten to Strike

Shanghai's several hundred hire-car chauffeurs are threatening to go out on strike unless the several companies who employ them agree to a system whereby they will be guaranteed a tip of 20 per cent on every fare paid, meaning that the companies should pay if the customers fail or refuse to do so. The compaines term the demand "impossible" and "impractical," contending that the tip is a matter between the chauffeurs and their fares only and that car-users should have the option of paying a tip, depending upon the kind of service they receive.

Some 600 employees of the Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd., 640 Yangtszepoo Road, struck work on Mar. 14 and are now locked out. The men beat up three Russian watchmen when the strike started and prevented a Norwegian freighter, the Fernmoor, from being floated into the Whangpoo from dry-dock when repairs were complete. They allowed the ship to sail the following day when they found that it was not company property. Their demands are for the dismissal of the three Russian watchmen against whom they have grievances, an all-round wage increase of $1 per day, increase of $1 daily in the rice allowance, 10 days' annual holiday with pay, double pay for Sunday work, raise in apprentices' pay from 25 cents to 50 cents a day, equal treatment for old and new employees.

Two hundred and eighty workers employed at the Japanese-owned Kong Shing Iron Works, 710 Thorburn Road, also in Yangtszepoo, went on strike Mar. 15 when one of their number was beaten up by a Japanese overseer. This was the first strike recorded in a Japanese plant in Shanghai since the recent wave of strikes commenced.

Fifteen strikes involving 8,038 workers and resulting in a loss of 13,057 working days occurred in the International Settlement in February, according to the monthly report of the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council. Among the plants affected were three cotton mills, one paper mill, a leather factory, a silk weaving plant, a lumber factory, seven other industrial concerns. An unusual strike was that of the road construction coolies employed by the Public Works Department.

Record Number Visited S'hai Parks Last Year

The number of Shanghai residents who visited the public parks of the city in 1939 was 2,692,341, according to the annual report of the Committee on Parks and Open Spaces made public last week. The largest number, 1,831,918, visited Jessfied Park, an increase of 388,600 over the previous year. Those who visited Kiaochow Park numbered 41,228 over the previous year. However, those who visited the Bund Gardens, numbered 41,228 less than the previous year, the decrease being due to restrictions caused by the war situation. The attendance at Jessfield Park exceeded 8,000 daily for more than 50 days. Deaths at the Zoological Garden included a gibbon, a kangaroo, an albino peacock and several birds, all from natural causes.

Straits Chinese Give Heavily to Chungking

Kao Ling-po, Chinese Consul-General at Singapore, who is now in Chungking, stated that Chinese in the Straits Settlements and South Seas had contributed a total of $170,000,000 to the National Government since the beginning of the Japanese invasion. He said that Wang Ching-wei's "peace" movement would never succeed in shaking the determination of the Chinese who live overseas. Mr. Kao also said that the British authorities in the Straits Settlements had never interfered with the legitimate patriotic activities of the Chinese people in that area.

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Nanking Puppet Conference Heralds Inauguration Of Wang's New Regime—Due to Emerge Today

FOREIGN PRESSMEN WHO COVERED CONFERENCE

Foreign newsmen who went to Nanking to "cover" the puppet Central Political Conference on Mar. 20-22 and who returned to Shanghai last week-end, included:

John R. Morris—United Press
M. C. Ford—Shanghai Evening Post
Victor Keen—N. Y. Herald Tribune
E. C. Pomeroy—China Press
Clark Lee—Associated Press
A. T. Steele—Chicago Daily News
Douglas Robertson — New York Times
John Goette — International News Service
Karl Laverentz — Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau
William Lange—Transocean News Agency
Vittorio Alessi — Corriere della Sera
H. G. W. Woodhead — Oriental Affairs

The British *Reuters* agency and *Havas*, the French agency, were not represented, but *Domei*, the Japanese agency, had 42 men "covering" the Conference.

WITH the Japanese pulling the wires from behind the stage and under the eyes of a representative gathering of international correspondents, the puppet show in Nanking presented by Wang and company, which started with the opening of the so-called "Central Political Conference" on March 20, is scheduled to culminate today (March 30) in the colorful finale, the inauguration of the new puppet central regime. This last performance, according to the program of the show, will represent the "Return of the Chinese National Government to Nanking."

Presided over by Wang Ching-wei and attended by delegates of his "Orthodox Kuomintang," the puppet regimes in Nanking, Peiping and Inner Mongolia, the Central Political Conference, prelude to the formation of the new regime, was in session in Nanking for three days, March 20 to 22. Outlining the aims of the conference as peace and national reconstruction, Wang declared that the session — from which the press was excluded—was devoted to the deliberation of two principal points, namely, the realization of peace and the enforcement of constitutional government.

Thirty Delegates Attend

A total of thirty delegates was represented at the Nanking gathering. Of the total, Wang's "Orthodox Kuomintang" contributed ten, namely, Chou Fu-hai, Ling Pai-sheng, Chen Kung-po, Tseng Hsin (sister of Tseng Chung-min, murdered secretary of Wang Ching-wei), Liu Yu-feng (a former warlord in Shensi), Mei Sze-ping, Ting Mo-tsun, Chu Min-yi, Li Sheng-wu and Yeh Peng. The Peiping "Provisional Government" was represented by Wang Keh-min, Chu Shen, Yin Tung, Wang I-tang and Chi Hsieh-yuan. Representing the Nanking puppets were Liang Hung-chih, Chen Chun, Kao Kuan-wu, Wen Tsung-yao and Jen Yuan-tao. The bogus Mongolian regime in Kalgan sent two delegates in the person of Chen Yu-ming and Cho-Te-Pa-Cha-Pu. Chu Ching-lai and Li Tsu-yu (a Shanghai lawyer) claimed to represent the "National Socialist Party," while Chao Yu-sung and Chang Ying-hua styled themselves delegates of the "China Youth Party." Unattached to any party and representing only themselves were Chao Cheng-ping, Tsen Te-kuang, Chao Shu-yung (a newspaperman in Shanghai for many years, once connected with the *Shun Pao*), and Yang Yu-hsun (formerly an associate of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang). There were also two observers, namely, Ho Pei-yung, puppet governor of Hupeh, and Peng Tung-yuan, representing Canton.

A Government 'Returns'

Gathered to pass predetermined resolutions, the 30 handpicked delegates to the puppet meeting resolved that "the National Government is to return to its capital in Nanking on March 30" and that Wang be "empowered to determine and execute the policies for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations." It was also resolved that the emblem adopted by the Kuomintang on June 30, 1923 be the national flag of the new regime. In deference to Japanese wishes, the resolution provided that "for the purpose of wide publicity of the idea of peace, anti-communism and national reconstruction, the pennant with the blue sky and white sun on red background will be temporarily flown."

At its second meeting on March 21, the puppet gathering authorized the creation of a "Central Political Council," which was described as the "supreme organ for the conduct of the political affairs of the State." According to the constitution of the Council, adopted at the session, "it shall not directly issue orders or administer political affairs; its resolutions shall be transmitted to the National Government for execution." Subject to the Council's approval will be

1.—Principles of legislation;

2.—Political policy;

3.—Important matters concerning military and foreign policy;

4.—Financial and economic plans;

5.—The appointment of the President and members of the National Government's State Council, of the presidents and vice-presidents of various yuan, and of political officials of the first rank; and

6.—Matters referred to it by its president.

Composition of C.P.C.

The composition of the Central Political Council was announced on March 24 as comprising the following:

Members ex-officio:—Wang Ching-wei, Wen Tsung-yao, Chen Kung-po, Liang Hung-chih, Wang I-tang and Wang Keh-min, who are the presidents of the five yuan and the chair-

Wang Addresses the Conference

Press Union Photo

In this picture, Wang Ching-wei is seen addressing the 31 delegates to his Japanese Army-sponsored Central Political Conference which took place in the International Club at Nanking.

man of the North China Political Affairs Commission.

Reserve members:—Chu Min-i, Chu Li-ho, Chiang Kang-hu and Ku Chung-chen.

Designated members:—Chou Fu-hai, Chu Min-i, Mme Wang Ching-wei, Mei Ssu-ping, Chen Chun, Lin Pai-sheng, Liu Yu-fen, Jen Yuan-tao, Chiao Ying, Chen Chun-hui, Chen Yao-tsu, Li Sheng-wu, Yeh Peng, Ting Mo-tsun, Fu Shih-chuo, Yang Kuei-i, Pao Wen-yueh, Hsiao Shu-hsuan and Li Shih-chun.

Invited members: — Chih Hsieh-yuan, Chu Chen, Cho-te-pa-cha-pu, Yin Tung, Kao Kwan-wu, Chao Cheng-ping, Miao Pin, Chao Yu-sung, Chu Ching-lai, Chao Shu-yung and Tsen Te-kuang.

Other Resolutions

In addition to the foregoing, several other resolutions were adopted, including the determination of the organization of the "National Government," the fixing of its political program, and the abolition of the names of the "Peiping Provisional Government" and the "Nanking Reformed Government." The last item appears to be an important point won by Wang Ching-wei in his struggle for supreme puppet leadership against his two puppet seniors, Wang Keh-min of Peiping and Liang Hung-chih of Nanking. But so far as North China is concerned, Wang's victory is hollow, for although the Peiping regime is to be renamed the "North China Political Affairs Commission," the influence of his new regime and the "Orthodox Kuomintang" can hardly be expected to penetrate into North China and Wang Keh-min will continue to retain his puppet chieftainship there. Quoting travellers from Peiping, a correspondent for *The China Press* who attended the Nanking meeting stated that the new Wang "government" will never have more than nominal control in North China in matters concerning anything but foreign relations.

Old System Adopted

In regard to the organization of the new "government," the present system adopted by the National Government at Chungking was copied in its entirety. There will be five Yuan; but instead of nine ministries, 14 ministries will come under the administration of the new "Executive Yuan," while the Military Affairs Commission will rank as a Yuan in the form of a "National Defense Council." Newly-created are the ministries of social affairs, police, publicity, industry and commerce, and agriculture and mining. The last-mentioned two ministries are by no means new, but a mere split-up of the Ministry of Industry. In addition to the above ministries there are to be four commissions, namely, the "National Relief Commission," the "Frontier Affairs Commission," the "Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission," and the "Irrigation Commission." The complete list of the organs of the new puppet regime and its personnel appear elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*.

Wang as Dictator

The supreme dictatorship of Wang Ching-wei over the new "Central Government" was established at the

The Nanking Puppet Conference

Press Union Photos

Above, Wang Ching-wei, designated head of the central puppet government-to-be, is seen stepping from the Japanese airplane which took him to Nanking to preside over the Central Political Conference held on Mar. 20-22 in preparation for the inauguration of the new regime. At the right of the picture is Dr. Chu Min-yi, Secretary-General of the "Orthodox" Kuomintang. In the center view, Wang is being greeted by Kao Kwan-wu, puppet Mayor of Nanking. Below, Wang and the delegates are feted at a banquet given by Gen. Toshizo Nishio, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China.

third and last meeting of the so-called Central Political Conference on March 22, when Wang was nominated to the three high posts in the Japanese puppet regime: president of the Executive Yuan and the Central Political Council and acting president of China "prior to Mr. Lin Sen's return" to Nanking. In addition, Wang is concurrently head of the "Orthodox Kuomintang" and "Minister of Navy."

The reference to Mr. Lin Sen by the puppet gathering needs a little explanation in order to expose a trick designed to confuse the foreign public abroad who are not well acquainted with conditions in China. Mr. Lin has been chairman of the National Government and recognized head of the country since 1932. Not only has Chairman Lin absolutely nothing to do with Wang Ching-wei, but he has no repeated occasions denounced him and his traitorous activities. In order to lend dignity to his puppet regime, Wang invented the fiction that it is a successor to the National Government now quartered at Chungking and that Chairman Lin Sen remains at the head of the state, with Wang acting for him. For this reason, Wang purposely misrepresented his puppet set-up in Nanking as the "return of the National Government."

Wang 'Liquidates' Chiang

After raising Wang to the heights of puppet dignity, the 30 delegates "unanimously" passed a resolution declaring the Chungking regime "liquidated." By the terms of this Resolution the following "orders" will be issued as of March 30 when the "National" government returns to its capital at Nanking:

(1) ". . . All the laws and decrees contracts and obligations, treaties and agreements etc. that the Chungking regime enters into, shall be invalidated."

(2) The men in the field will be "ordered" to cease hostilities immediately.

(3) "All civil servants now in Chungking will be ordered to return to Nanking and report for duty."

(4) The personnel of the new regime was established.

Other resolutions passed before the "Conference" dissolved itself, provided for "regulations for the organization of the North China Political Affairs Commission" which bodily replaces the Provisional Government of North China, and "the establishment of a committee for the enforcement of constitutional government."

Taxes not Mentioned

Mystery shrouds the question of taxation, present or future for the new central regime and its affiliates. The matter is not mentioned in any regulations, resolutions or provisos. The omission of any discussion on this subject may appear significant, but an explanation is not difficult. Evidently, it is a matter which only the Japanese military authorities are competent to deal with.

In a radio broadcast speech from Nanking on March 23, Wang Ching-wei reviewed the results of his "Central Political Conference." In part he said:

PERSONNEL OF THE PUPPET GOVERNMENT

Following is a list of the personnel of the coming puppet central government at Nanking as announced by Wang Ching-wei's China News Agency during the Central Politicol Conference held at Nanking on Mar. 20-22:—

1. *National Government:* Acting President	Wang Ching-wei.
Director of Civil Affairs Department	Su Soo-chung.
Director of Military Affairs Department	Tang Mang.
2. *Executive Yuan:* President	Wang Ching-wei.
Vice-President	Chu Min-yi.
Secretary-General	Chen Chun-po.
Minister of Interior	Chen Chun.
Political Vice-Minister	Kiang Li-chien.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Li Wen-ping.
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Chu Min-yi (concurrently).
Political Vice-Minister	Hsu Liang.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Vacant.
Minister of Finance	Chou Fu-hai.
Political Vice-Minister	Yen Chia-chih.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Chen Chih-shih.
Minister of War	Pao Wen-yueh (acting).
Political Vice-Minister	Pao Wen-yueh.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Chen Wei-yuan.
Minister of Navy	Wang Ching-wei (concurrently).
Political Vice-Minister	Ling Shiao.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Hsu Chi-hsiang.
Minister of Education	Chao Cheng-ping.
Political Vice-Minister	Fan Chung-yuan.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Tai Ying-fu.
Minister of Justice	Li Sheng-wu.
Political Vice-Minister	Wang Han-chang.
Minister of Industry and Commerce	Mei Sze-ping.
Political Vice-Minister	Tsai Pei.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Tang Ching-po.
Minister of Agricultural and Mining	Chao Yu-sung.
Political Vice-Minister	Wang Wan-yun.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Ho Ting-liu.
Minister of Railways	Foo Shih-shuh.
Political Vice-Minister	Chao Shu-yun.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Chow Hwa-jen.
Minister of Communications	Chu Ching-lai.
Political Vice-Minister	Chu Po.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Li Tsu-yu.
Minister of Social Affairs	Ting Mo-chun.
Political Vice-Minister	Ku Chih-wu.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Peng Nien.
Minister of Publicity	Lin Pai-sheng.
Political Vice-Minister	Hu Lan-cheng.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Kung Hsien-kang.
Minister of Police	Chou Fu-hai (concurrently).
Political Vice-Minister	Li Shih-chun.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Teng Tsu-yu.
Chairman of Relief Commission	Jen Te-kwang.
Chairman of Frontier Affairs Commission	Lo Chun-chiang.
Chairman of Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission	Chen Tsi-chen.
Chairman of Irrigation Commission	Yang Shou-mei.
3. *Legislative Yuan:* President	Chen Kung-po.
Vice-President	Vacant.
4. *Judicial Yuan:* President	Wen Chung-yao.
Vice-President	Chu Li-ho.
President of Supreme Court	Chang Tao.
President of Administrative Court	Lin Piao
5. *Control Yuan:* President	Liang Hung-chih.
Vice-President	Ku Chung-chen.
Minister of Audit	Hsia Chi-feng.
Political Vice-Minister	Shen Er-feng.
Administrative Vice-Minister	Wang Siu.
6. *Examination Yuan:* President	Wang I-tang.
Vice-President	Kiang Kang-hu.
Minister of Personnel	Kiang Kang-hu (concurrently).
Political Vice-Minister	Wang Hsiang-ku.
Administrative Vive-Minister	Vacant.
Chairman of Examiners Commission	Vacant.
7. *Military Commission:* President	Vacant.
Chief of General Staff	Yang Kuei-i (acting).
Political Vice-Chief	Yang Kuei-i.
Administrative Vice-Chief	Liu Pei-su.
Chairman of Military Advisory Council	Jen Yuan-tao (acting).
Vice-Chairman	Jen Yuan-tao.
Director-General of Military Trading Directorate	Siao Shu-hsuan (acting).
Political Assistant Director-General	Siao Shu-hsuan.
Administrative Assistant Director-General	Cheng Ta-chang.
Director-General of Political Trading Directorate	Chen Kung-po (concurrently).
Political Assistant Director-General	Li Ngou-i.
Administrative Assistant Director-General	Foo Shuang-ying.
Pacification Commissioner for Kaifeng	Liu Yueh-feng.
Pacification Commissioner for Wuhan	Yeh Peng.
Commander-in-Chief of Pacification Army in in North China	Chi Hsieh-yuan.
Commander-in-Chief of Pacification Army in Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhui	Jen Yuan-tao.
8. *North China Political Affairs Commission:* Chairman	Wang Keh-min.
Standing Committee and Director-General of Interior	Wang Keh-min (concurrently).
Standing Committee and Director-General of Finance	Wang Shih-tsung.
Standing Committee and Director-General of Peace Preservation	Chi Hsieh-yuan (concurrently).
Standing Committee and Director-General of Education	Tang Er-ho.
Standing Committee and Director-General of Industry	Wang Yin-tai.
Standing Committee and Director-General of Reconstruction	Yin Tung.
Standing Committee and Director of Political Department	Chu Shen.
Members: Tung Kang, Wang I-tang, Soo Kao-jen, Yuen Hsin-ho, Chao Chi, Kiang Chao-tsung, Ma Liang and Pan Yu-kuei.	

"Two most important resolutions were passed by the Central Political Conference: the first is the realization of peace; the second, the enforcement of a constitutional government to save the present situation. Both the domestic and foreign policies of the National Government will be founded on these two resolutions. With regard to the realization of peace, I have clarified in my Manifesto of March 12, that we will readjust the relations between China and Japan under the principles of "good neighborliness," "a common anti-Comintern front," and "economic cooperation" in accordance with the basic principles laid down in Prince Konoye's Declaration. All the peace schemes do not go beyond the scope of these principles, as confirmed by Admiral Yonai, the Japanese Premier, in his statement on the same date.

"Regarding the enforcement of a constitutional government, it will be carried out by the "Committee for Enforcement of Constitutional Government," which will be established shortly after the National Government's return to its capital."

Commission Dissolved

Ending its career of one year and six months, the Joint Commission of the Nanking and Peiping puppet regimes voted itself out of existence at its 8th and last meeting held in Nanking on March 24. Dissolution of this liaison organ of the two puppet regimes was a prelude to that of the two regimes themselves, which was scheduled to be announced on March 29.

The man who did most of the talking for Wang Ching-wei in Nanking last week was not Tang Leang-li, self-styled "Vice-Minister of Publicity," but Lin Pai-sheng. Lin, as "Minister of Publicity" and authorized spokesman for Wang, declared to a party of foreign press correspondents on March 20 that the "Sino-Japanese conflict was now being terminated." After discoursing briefly on the merits of peace and the demerits of war, Lin fulminated that "those desiring an unnecessary war and opposing honorable peace are enemies of humanity."

Hint to Powers

Lasting peace must be based upon the principles of equality, reciprocity and mutual respect, Lin continued: "Our former adversary is now entering into diplomatic, economic, social and cultural relations with us on that basis. We expect third powers, for the benefit of their respective countries and nationals, to accept these principles for guiding our mutual relations."

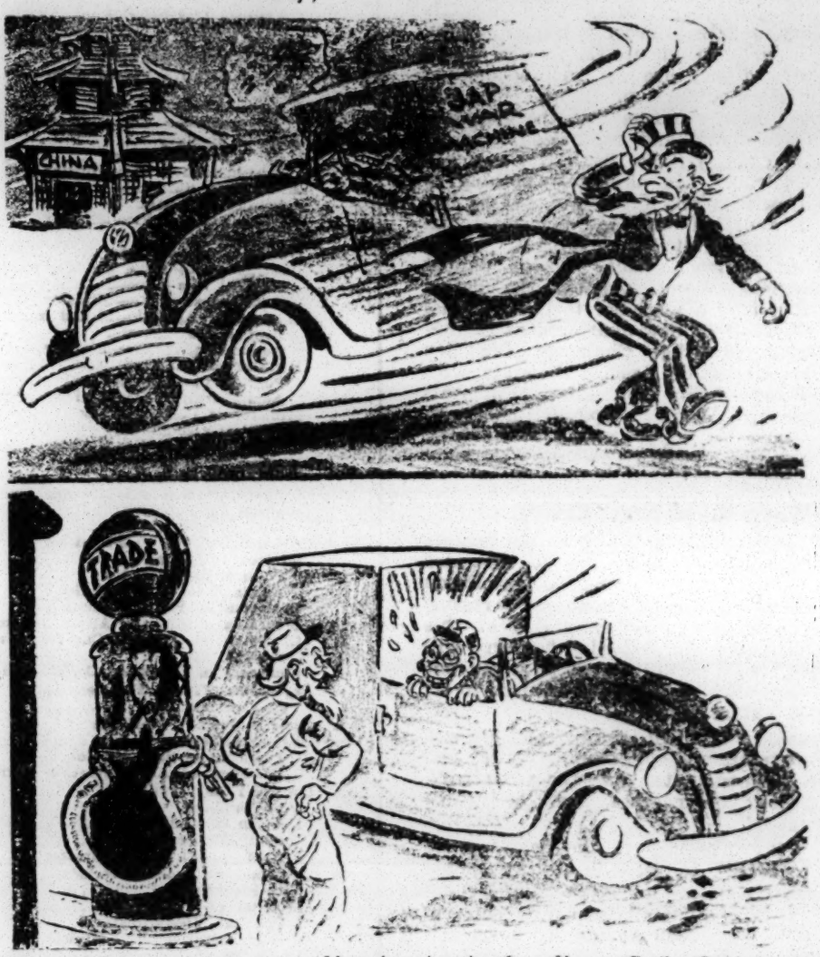
Chu Min-yi, brother-in-law of Wang Ching-wei and secretary-general of the "Orthodox Kuomintang," with his newly-acquired title of "Minister of Foreign Affairs," was scheduled to issue a proclamation today announcing that "the Chungking regime is falling and shall henceforth be considered a mere provincial government." A note bearing his signature was said likely to be sent to foreign powers, notifying them of the "re-organization of the National Government and its return to Nanking." Among other points in his foreign policy, Chu was to emphasize the policy of good neighborliness with Japan for permanent peace in East Asia and to invite the participation of foreign capital in China's economic reconstruction.

No Special Envoy

In spite of the fanfare in Nanking, heralding the impending establishment of the new puppet regime, official Japan seems conspicuous by lacking in enthusiasm. Latest dispatches from Tokyo indicated that Japan would not even send a special envoy to Nanking to attend the inauguration of the Wang regime. Gen. N. Abe, former premier who had been chosen the special envoy for the purpose and who was previously reported to be coming to China around March 20, is now stated to have decided to postpone his departure. Y. Suma, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, officially declared that Japan would send no special representative to the opening ceremony of the Wang administration, but someone on the spot might represent the Japanese Government. Gen. Abe would probably reach Nanking a week later, Suma said.

While the Japanese press in Tokyo was speculating over the attitude of foreign powers toward the new puppet Nanking regime after its establishment on March 30, Lt-Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, chief-of-staff of the Japanese Forces in China, made a strong bid for the goodwill of neutral foreign countries in an interview with a party of foreign correspondents in Nanking on March 23, when he declared that lawfully-acquired rights and interests of third powers in China would be respected by the new China administration. Asked about the new administration's foreign policy, Lt.-Gen. Itagaki said that he was "given to understand" that it would be "moderate."

"Sorry, No More Gasoline!"



Manning in the Las Vegas Daily Optic

'Destroying the Evil'

Reading a prepared statement, he further stated that Japan's policy for the readjustment of relations between China, Japan, and Manchukuo was firmly based on the Konoye statement of Dec. 22, 1938. Hostilities, he continued, are being conducted "for destroying evil and establishing right," and would be continued until those "actuated by selfish motives and holding prejudiced views on the situation in East Asia show repentance."

Replying to further questions, he said that the restrictions on the political and economic prerogatives of the reorganized National Government would be retained "on the present scale" because of military necessity while operations were going on.

British Recognition Doubtful

Tokyo newspapers openly admitted that British recognition of the new Nanking regime was problematical. The *Miyako Shimbun* pointed out that R. A. Butler, British under-secretary for foreign affairs, had recently in-

dicated in Parliament that there was no change in the British Government's policy of continuing to give recognition only to the Chungking government. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, organ of the Japanese Army, quoted Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita as predicting that besides Japan, Italy would probably be the first western power to recognize the Wang regime and Germany would probably be the next.

The London *Times*, referring to the establishment of the new "Central Government" in China on March 30, voiced skepticism of Japan's success in the new political move. The paper said that it was doubtful whether the Japanese have agreed to give Wang Ching-wei full powers in the northern provinces. After pointing out Chungking's determination to continue the struggle, Japan's inability to drive further into the interior of China, and the fact that the Chinese National Government will still be able to levy taxes in Japanese-occupied areas, *The Times* concluded that all these circumstances inspired doubts regarding the success of establishing a new Nanking Government between Chungking and Tokyo. The experiment must be regarded in London for the moment with more interest than confidence, the paper cautioned.

The Nine-Power Treaty

Replying to an interpellation in the Lower House on March 22, War Minister Gen. S. Hata said that Japanese operations in China were not restrained by the Nine-Power Treaty although Japan was a signatory of the pact. Japanese military authorities were acting in accordance with the Government's policy vis-a-vis the Nine-Power Treaty, but the Japanese campaign stood above the treaty in that its goal was to correct the anti-Japanese policy of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and to establish a New Order in East Asia, the War Minister explained. The Navy Minister, Admiral Zengo Yoshida, supported Gen. Hata's views that the Nine-Power Treaty caused no inconvenience.

Reaction of all "Free China" to the puppet Nanking show may be summarized in two words, ridicule and condemnation. President Lin Sen of the National Government, speaking at the Central Party Headquarters on March 23, charged that the Nanking regime represented a Japanese effort to deceive the Japanese people and to divide the Chinese people.

Lin Sen Flays Puppets

"The present plots of the enemy merely indicate his exhaustion and are perfectly harmless to us. All our loyal people and our army can realize the enemy's intrigue and they are determined to fight and shatter the enemy's ambitions," President Lin Sen declared.

The official Chinese Government spokesman pointed out that the National Government had repeatedly "announced to the world that all action, contracts, treaties and orders issued by any puppet regimes" would be null and void.

"There is no need at the present to stress this point again," the spokesman said.

Kuo Mo-juo, chief of the National Military Council's propaganda bureau, declared that "Nanking is Wang Ching-wei's grave."

"Monkey Show"

Meanwhile, the Chinese press indulged in criticism of the "government" of Mr. Wang, characterizing it as a "monkey show with the Japanese holding the rope and beating the gong."

The official newspaper *Hankow Herald* said the Nanking regime was "a farce which is doomed to failure and will not affect China's war of resistance in the least."

The official Chinese Army organ *Sao Tang Pao* said the Nanking regime of Mr. Wang was "a monkey show designed by the Japanese to make further bargainings with the Western Powers and force the European and American Powers into starting diplomatic negotiations advantageous to the Japanese."

"Lost Sense of Shame"

The influential newspaper *Ta Kung Pao* said, "All members of the Wang Ching-wei regime have lost their sense of shame . . . they have all forgotten they are still Chinese."

"Nanking is the place where the enemy killed 300,000 of our brothers and raped thousands of our sisters. How can Chinese forget such bloody enmity? We should all attack Nanking immediately and kill all of these people," the *Ta Kung Pao* declared.

The *Central Daily News* urged the Chinese nation to "rise and exterminate the traitors. The greatest moral victory for China, is seen by the fact that after 16 months, Wang Ching-wei has been unable to secure the support of any Chinese of high standing.

"The 30 so-called delegates to the Central Political Conference are merely political adventurers, long discarded by society. This clearly reflects the firmness of all intelligent Chinese, which will ensure ultimate victory for Chinese resistance. The belief on the part of Wang Ching-wei that he is safe under the protection of Japanese bayonets is a false one. He cannot escape the just punishment due to him."

After a careful analysis of the complete list of members of the Kuomintang Central Executive and Supervisory Committees, including the reserve members, *Reuter* revealed that out of a total of 260 members, only six had joined the Wang Ching-wei "government" in Nanking. "These cold figures," *Reuter* quoted Kuomintang officials in Chungking as saying, "prove, above anything else, how absurd is Wang's claim that he can represent the real Kuomintang and also how little following he enjoys in this country today."

Not to Be Neglected

Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, commander-in-chief of China's Southwest defense, urged that the National Government should "ignore" the Wang Ching-wei regime in Nanking but should not "neglect" it. "We should try to shatter the Nanking Kuomintang with political counter-offensives and by encouraging political struggles behind the Japanese lines," Gen. Pai declared.

Tao Hsi-sheng, ex-follower of Wang Ching-wei, declared that Wang's "retoration of the Kuomintang to Nanking" was actually an abrogation of the party.

"The Central Political Council of Wang's regime will exist only as long as the traitors find harmony among themselves in dividing the money given them by the Japanese," Mr. Tao was reported to have said. Mr. Tao, who has been touring "Free China," visited Chungking recently.

Kao Tsung-wu, another former Wang follower, who together with Mr. Tao revealed the Wang-Japanese secret agreement, recently left Hongkong for Europe and America. Mr. Kao is believed to be engaged on a mission of publicity abroad, exposing Japan's designs to expel western interests from East Asia.

Chungking Campaign

Japanese sources alleged that the Chinese authorities in Chungking were mapping a campaign to counteract the activities of Wang Ching-wei and his cohorts in Nanking. The campaign was reported to include: To urge the United States and Britain to announce their refusal to recognize the Nanking regime; 2. To maintain the *status quo* of Chinese courts in Shanghai's foreign settlements; to seek the cooperation of Britain, the United States and France to maintain the Chinese national dollar; and to ask the Soviet authorities to recognize Chinese sovereignty over Outer Mongolia, thereby bringing pressure on Inner Mongolia.

March 30, the date chosen by the Japanese for the debut of their puppets in Nanking, is by no means happy in Japanese memory, for two years ago on that day the Japanese suffered their first major defeat in China in the famous battle of Taierhchwang. It was officially announced in Chungking that March 30 would be celebrated as the second anniversary of the Taierhchwang victory, generally described as the "Tannenburg" of the Orient.

Optimism in Chungking

Meanwhile, optimism for the future of China prevails in all circles in Chungking. Writing for the *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury*, Randall Gould, editor of that paper, who just recently returned to Shanghai from a trip to Chungking, enthusiastically remarked that China's wartime Generalisimo has never been in better physical and mental trim than he is at the present time. Mr. Gould gained this impression both by a personal call on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at his headquarters and by canvassing opinion among those who work closely with him. "It seems well-nigh impossible that any man can handle so many things and thrive on the arduous routine," Mr. Gould remarked, "yet Gen. Chiang does." The Generalissimo was found to be buoyant, dynamic and more optimistic than ever.

Three candidates have been mentioned for the post of president of the Academia Sinica, which has been vacant since the death of Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, veteran educator and Kuomintang leader, in honor of whom

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memorial services were held in Hongkong and Chungking on March 24. The three candidates are: Dr. Oung Wen-hao, minister of economic affairs; Dr. Chu Chia-hua, minister of organization of the Central Party Headquarters; and Dr. Hu Shih, ambassador to Washington. The National Government is expected to select one of them for formal appointment.

Hongkong Expels Newsmen

A *Domei* report from Hongkong on March 24 alleged that thirty staff members of the Chinese newspaper, *Sing Pao*, an organ of David Kung, eldest son of Dr. H. H. Kung, had been expelled by the Hongkong Government. Their expulsion was said to have been ordered on charges of having engaged in unauthorized radio communication with Chungking. A "bootleg" sending and receiving station allegedly maintained by young Kung in Hongkong was said to have been raided by the British authorities last September and confiscated together with the files of the messages sent and received. In addition, young Kung and five other Chinese involved were fined collectively a total of HK$16,000.

Fourteen Chinese accused of being engaged in anti-Japanese activities were recently arrested by the Japanese military authorities in Hangchow, *Domei* reported. Ten persons were rounded up in Kashing, while four others were arrested in Hangchow.

Ying Comes to Life

Resurrected from reported death, Ying Ju-keng, first Japanese puppet in North China and former head of the East Hopei administration, was reported by Japanese sources to be visiting Japan, having arrived there recently from China. Ying, it may be recalled, fell into disgrace after the uprising in Tungchow, the seat of his puppet administration at the end of July, 1937 when the Peace Preservation Corps maintained by the regime revolted and killed many Japanese officials connected with it. Since that incident, Ying's whereabouts had been a mystery. It was reported that he was either killed during the uprising or executed by the Japanese military authorities.

British Requisition Tugs From S'hai Companies

Two small vessels owned by Jardine, Matheson & Co. were requisitioned by the British authorities last week. The Liwo, newly-built 342-ton tug, and the 500-ton Fuhwo, another tug, left the Whangpoo for Hongkong and were expected to continue to Singapore where British naval authorities were to take charge of them. Four tugs belonging to the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company (the St. Sampson and the St. Aubin) and two Moller tugs (the Minnie Moller and Margaret Moller) had previously been requisitioned and sent to Hongkong for naval duty. Before that, two larger vessels, the Saucy and the Caroline Moller, were requisitioned and sent to England for duty.

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Pucheng	Chengchow	*Wanhsien*	Changsha
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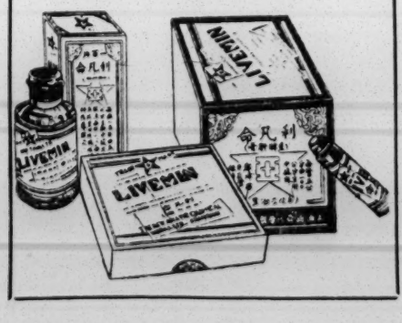


F. D. R. /Appeals for Aid to Chinese

AN urgent appeal for cracked wheat to meet the desperate food shortage in China was forwarded to the American Red Cross on Mar. 22 by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, according to a *United Press* report from Washington. A copy of the appeal was sent to the Church Committee for China Relief in New York. Issuance of the appeal followed a request made through Mr. Clarence E. Gauss, American Consul-General at Shanghai, by the American Advisory Committee on Civilian Relief in China.

The question of affording relief to civilians in war-torn countries was raised before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in Washington on Mar. 21 in connection with a proposal to appropriate U.S.$10,000,000 from Federal funds for relief in Poland. The chairman of the Committee, Senator Key Pittman, said the question arose as to whether the United States should pick out any particular country or take care of all. An appropriation for Polish relief, he said, would raise the question of similar appropriations for China, Finland and possibly Spain. In China, he added, "there are many more people on the brink of starvation and there is no one to look out for them."

A musical concert for the benefit of Chinese hospitals was held in Philadelphia on Mar. 21, with Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to Washington, in attendance. Receipts from the concert were nearly U.S.$7,000, *United Press* reported. The Philadelphia press described the concert as the "greatest symphony concert in the city's history." Those donating their services included Eugene Ormondy, conductor of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Kipnis, Metropolitan Opera basso, Rose Hampton, Joseph Szeigeti, violinist, and Emanuel Fuerman, cellist.

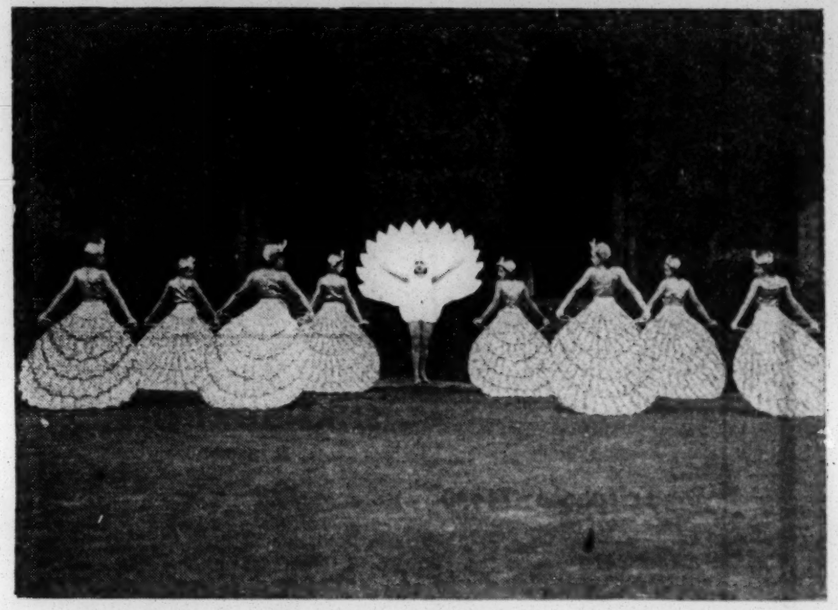
Irish Prisoners Set Fire to Dartmoor

Members of the Irish Republican Army imprisoned in the grim British prison at Dartmoor staged an uprising on Mar. 23. After seizing and gagging a warder, they set fire to a block of the prison. It took about two hours to extinguish the blaze. A *Reuter* report described the short-lived prison mutiny, stated that shooting took place, but failed to mention casualties, if any. It was also not stated whether the Irish prisoners attempted to escape from the prison.

Two Palestine Arabs Executed by British

Two Arab insurgents were executed by the British authorities in Palestine on Mar. 21, according to a *Transocean* report from Rome. The same day, another Arab was sentenced to death and another to life imprisonment by British military courts at Haifa and Jerusalem, the same report said. During recent anti-British demonstrations in Palestine, two Englishmen and 12 Jews were killed, according to the same source.

Rangoon Aids Chinese Refugee Children



The above is a photograph of performers who participated in a benefit function given in Rangoon recently in aid of Chinese refugee children. The scene is from the Peacock Dance, given by Burmese young ladies. The Peacock Dance was one of thirty-seven items presented in the performance. Among the large number who attended were Sir Archibald D. Cochrane, Governor of Burma, and Lady Cochrane.

Chinese Recapture, Wuyuan, Lingshan

CHINA chalked up another military victory on Mar. 21 when Chinese troops recaptured the old and new cities of Wuyuan, terminus of the Paotow-Wuyuan highway in western Suiyuan. The victory was confirmed in military reports received at Lanchow, capital of Kansu Province, on Mar. 26, *Kuo Min* reported, and since there has been no Japanese denial the Chinese claim can be considered truthful.

Chinese seizure of the cities, according to reports received in Chungking, followed a 48-hour battle in which the Japanese lost 3,300 men killed. In desperate efforts to stem the Chinese assault on Wuyuan, *Kuo Min* reported, the Japanese used poison gas. Airplanes and heavy artillery supported the Japanese in their defense positions, but to no avail.

Valuable Booty Taken

Chinese war booty was listed by *Kuo Min* as including 27 field, mountain and anti-tank guns, 112 light and heavy machine-guns, 45 motor trucks, five radio sets, 100 cases of poison gas shells, and a large quantity of ammunition and medical supplies. Eleven Japanese officers were taken prisoner.

Another Chinese victory has been reported with the capture of Lingshan, southeast of Nanning, in Kwangsi Province. The town was taken on Mar. 22, the day following the Wuyuan victory, after a ten-day battle in which, according to Chinese reports, the Japanese forces lost 4,400 killed. The South China Headquarters of the Japanese Army issued a laconic communique on Mar. 22, stating that four Chinese divisions had been crushed in the Lingshan area and that Japanese forces were being "drawn in" to take up other activities. The Chinese, said the communique, had lost 3,618 killed, while Japanese losses were only 36 dead.

The *National Herald* reported Mar. 26 that after a long respite severe fighting had again broken out in southern Honan, with the Japanese launching attacks on Chinese positions at Loshan and Pengwutien.

On Other Fronts

Renewed fighting is said to be taking place on Hainan Island in the south, where 30,000 Japanese troops transferred from South China fronts are reportedly engaging Chinese guerrilla forces in the interior of the island.

Unconfirmed reports received in Hongkong on Mar. 22 said that Japanese troops had landed and captured Namtau, a few miles outside the British leased territory of Kowloon, and that communications between Namtau and Shumchun, on the Kowloon border, had been severed. A *Reuter* report from Chungshan declared that Japanese troops had also landed on the northern part of Lappa Island, which is hard by the Portuguese colony of Macao.

A Chinese fuel depot at Lungchow, near the Kwangsi-French Indo-China border, was bombed by Japanese aircraft on Mar. 25 and large stores of gasoline and oil destroyed, *Domei* reported. The planes also bombed and destroyed junks tied up along the banks of the Lung River, it was stated.

A battle not far from Shanghai was reported Mar. 21 by the Shanghai *Mainichi* which said that Chinese soldiers who invaded the vicinity of Hsinchien in Soochow, half way between Shanghai and Nanking, had been repulsed by the Japanese garrison at Soochow. The Chinese lost 113 dead and the Japanese two, the paper stated.

Amoy Mayor Threatens Action in Kulangsu shooting

Contending that, as the successor of the taotai of Imperial days, he had the authority to "supervise" the administration of the Kulangsu International Settlement, Li Ssu-chen, Mayor of the puppet municipality of Amoy, threatened to assume control of the police in Kulangsu, *Domei* reported Mar. 24.

The wounding of Yin Hsueh-fu, manager of the Amoy Industrial Bank, by two unidentified gunmen, believed to be political terrorists, on Mar. 21, Mr. Li stated, "showed the deterioration of peace and order in Kulangsu." The mayor attributed the incident to the failure of the Settlement police to carry out their duties efficiently.

Mr. Yin was wounded in the left shoulder when attacked in an alley behind the Kulangsu Municipal Council building.

Japan, France Reach Trade Understanding

An understanding between Japan and France to prolong the special trade agreement between the two countries, which expired Mar. 15, was reached Mar. 23, according to a *Domei* report from Tokyo. The agreement will continue to run until April 15, the two countries having meanwhile agreed to expedite negotiations for the adjustment of their trade relations to fit present conditions.

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Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of The Review.

February 28

If the United States enforces embargoes on exports to Japan, the Japanese drive in China would collapse in six months, Major Evans Fordyce Carlson, who served 18 months as special U.S. military observer with the Chinese armies, said in an interview in Washington.

After three days of fighting along the highway northeast of Nanning, a Japanese attack had been repulsed, and Chinese forces were approaching Santang, 10 miles northeast of Nanning, stated Chinese field dispatches.

Three Chinese divisions which advanced to Tsitang in an attempt to attack Nanning were defeated in a Japanese counter-attack, a Japanese Army communique claimed.

Expecting renewed Japanese air bombings with the gradual improvement of weather conditions, the Chungking municipal authorities have issued orders for the compulsory evacuation of all those residents who do not have residence permits, commencing on March 1.

***

February 29

Texts of eight agreements alleged to have been signed between the Japanese and the puppet Nanking "Reformed Government," revealed by Kao Tsung-wu and Tao Hsi-sheng (disenters from Wang Ching-wei's "peace movement"), were published in Chungking newspapers. The agreements, which were reported to have been submitted to Wang Ching-wei and to have received his approval, virtually give the Japanese complete economic monopoly in Central China.

Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, accompanied by Judge Milton Helmick of the United States Court for China, arrived at Chungking from Kunming, travelling over the newly completed Kunming-Chungking highway.

After a long period of inactivity, Japanese troops in southern Hupeh launched (Feb. 27) an attack on Chinese positions near Yochow, northern Hunan. The attack was said to have been repulsed with the Japanese suffering some 1,000 casualties following a battle lasting more than 24 hours.

Chinese shore batteries along the Yangtsze in southern Anhwei and northeastern Kiangsi sank seven Japanese motorboats during the past week, drowning some 400 Japanese, **Central News Agency** reported.

***

March 1

Rear-Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, former Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, in a letter to Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach, sponsor of an embargo bill against Japan, urged a stern stand by the United States against Japan. He predicted that the defeat of China and the European democracies would mean an "uncertain and dangerous future" for the United States.

An agreement providing for restoration of Municipal Police control over the International Settlement areas north of the Soochow Creek (Hongkew) signed by C. S. Franklin, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General. Principal stipulations of the accord are the creation of a new Police Division, the appointment of Japanese Assistant Divisional Officers and the appointment of Japanese Police officers to take charge of two main police stations in that area.

C. S. Franklin announced that he would retire from the service of the Shanghai Municipal Council, of which he has been chairman for the past three years and a member for seven years.

***

March 2

Large-scale evacuation of Chungking now in progress due to fear of renewed Japanese airbombings following the approach of spring weather and clear visibility.

Hsu Hsiang-chen, well-known Communist leader, wired Chungking denouncing Wang Ching-wei's "peace movement." Gen. Hsu is now commanding an army operating in southern Shantung.

Several hundred Chinese, mostly adults, reported to have been arrested by the Japanese military authorities in the Hongkew area since the abolition of military passes on Feb. 14 and the subsequent influx of Chinese into that area, according to the **Shanghai Evening Post.** It was rumored that the arrested men were being sent to Formosa to work on Japanese enterprises. Reports denied by the Japanese.

March 3

Fighting on a small scale continued in South Kwangsi despite the prevailing heavy rainstorms.

Adverse weather conditions brought about a lull on the East Chekiang front. The total Chinese casualties on that front said amounting to 2,000, while the Japanese were alleged to have lost 4,000 men.

President Roosevelt (yesterday) signed the bill increasing the capital of the Export-Import Bank enabling a new US$20,000,000 loan to China.

***

March 4

Heavy fighting reported in South Shansi where Chinese forces were launching attacks against Japanese strongholds on the Tungpu Railway, along southeastern Shansi highways and Fin River valley towns. The Kwangsi front was comparatively quiet; only occasional skirmishes reported.

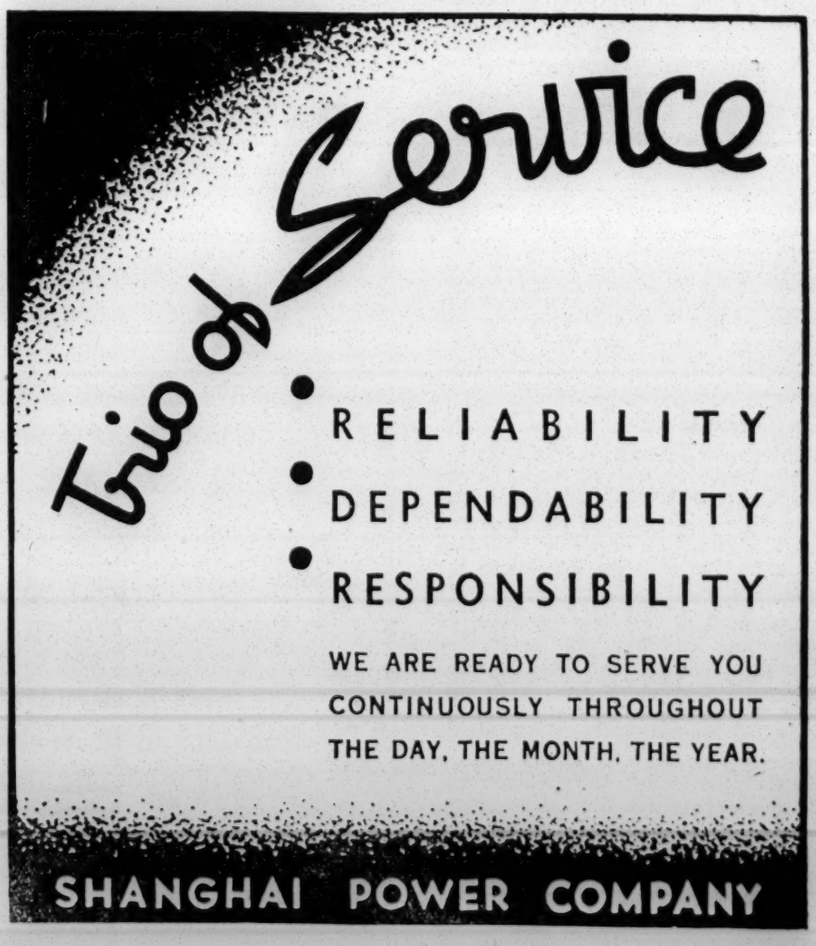
The Japanese Army will not reopen the Yangtsze River if "third Powers aggressively obstruct Japanese military operations and maintenence of peace and order," declared the Japanese War Minister, Gen. S. Hata. Gen. Hata's statement interpreted as indicating a further delay in the reopening of the Yangtsze.

***

March 5

Japanese troops landed at Tongkawan and Heungchau, in southern Kwangtung. Thousands of Chinese refugees pouring into the Portugese colony of Macao. Objective of the new Japanese drive believed to be Chungshan, birthplace of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Reports of mass arrests of Chinese adults by the Japanese military in the area north of the Soochow Creek (Shanghai) confirmed by the **North China Daily News** and the **Shanghai Evening Post.** Concrete instances cited



Who's Who in China

Yao-cheng Foo, businessman; born at Hsiaoshan, Chekiang, July 31, 1898; graduate of Fuh-Tan University, Shanghai; received his advanced education in the United States where he attended University of Washing-

傅耀誠

Yao-chang Foo (Fu Yao-cheng)

ton, Seaathe, and Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University; sales engineer, Lamp Section, Andersen, Meyer & Co., Shanghai, 1925-28; assistant sales manager, China General Edison Co., Shanghai, 1928-32; Central China representative, China United Lamp Co., 1932-35; manager, Shanghai Sales Office, China United Lamp Co., Shanghai; address: Sales Office, China United Lamp Co., 110 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

by the two papers. Most of the abducted Chinese were forced to work on Japanese projects in Pootung and elsewhere. The **Post** reported that even Chinese women were not immune from seizure and a large number of them had been rounded up and never heard of again. The paper quoted the Japanese as explaining that the women were required to do washing and cooking for the soldiers.

Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei, scholar, educator and Kuomintang leader, died at Hongkong at the age of 74.

There are at present about 500,000 Chinese puppet troops operating under Japanese command in China, but during the past year 150,000 of these troops had mutinied and joined loyal Chinese forces, a Chungking report stated.

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British Protest Japanese Attack on Vice-Consul

The British Embassy in Peiping lodged a protest with the Japanese Embassy on Mar. 22 against an attack on Mr. D. J. Robey, British Vice-Consul, by a Japanese-inspired Chinese mob at Changte, Honan, on Mar. 19. The Japanese Embassy promised to investigate the incident, which occurred while Mr. Robey was investigating the looting and burning of the United Church of Canada property at Changte.

Mr. Robey was hit about the arms and shoulders with a bamboo stick and the flat of a Chinese sword wielded by anti-British Chinese agitators. Thirty Chinese burst into the dining room of a hotel in which Mr. Robey was staying and created a commotion, shouting: "Down with Britain! Where are the Britons?" They then performed some sort of a war dance around Mr. Robey and menaced him. Although Mr. Robey was hit on the arms and shoulders he was not injured.

S'hai Waterworks Show Tripled Profit in 1939

After writing off $531,257.22 for depreciation of plant, buildings, etc., and paying interest on debentures, the net profit of Shanghai Waterworks, Ltd. for 1939 was returned at $3,595,735.14, or almost three times the 1938 net profit. The Company holds the municipal franchise for water supply in the International Settlement.

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Men and Events

Li Chor Chai, a well-known Chinese singer and brother of the Chinese Hollywood actor James Zee-min Li, died in Hongkong on March 20 at the age of 52.

*

The Japanese Consulate-General at Shanghai has added 29 new policemen to its staff, all freshly imported from Japan. They arrived here on Sunday, March 24.

*

A second group of German-Jewish emigres, allowed by the Reich to travel to the Far East via Siberia, arrived in Shanghai Mar. 15 on the s.s. Dairen Maru.

*

Miss Alice A. Wilcox, who is connected with the Women's Foreign Mission Society at Foochow, Fukien Province, is returning shortly from vacation spent in the United States.

*

Hayabusa Tsuchiya, member of the China Affairs Board of the Japanese Cabinet, has been appointed Consul at Shanghai. The date of Mr. Tsuchiya's arrival in Shanghai was not announced.

*

Eighty buildings, including the Bank of Kagoshima, were destroyed by fire at Kanoya-machi, Kagoshima Prefecture, on Mar. 22. The blaze lasted two and a half hours and rendered 70 families homeless.

*

According to the *Japan Chronicle*, a burglar broke into a tea room in the Soto-ku district of Kobe and ignoring the cash box filled with depreciated yen, stole 48 cans of milk which were standing on a shelf.

*

Regular radiophoto service between Tokyo and Berlin was opened on Mar. 21. Congratulations were exchanged by Mr. Masanori Katsu, Japanese Minister of Communications, and Dr. Wilhelm Ohnesorge, German Minister of Posts, *Domei* reported.

*

Mrs. E. W. Dunlap was scheduled to speak on the subject, "Release Through Painting," at the Royal Asiatic Society, Shanghai, on Thursday, March 28. The lecture was to be illustrated with original paintings and sketches by the speaker.

*

T. S. Neppo, White Russian employed by an Italian firm of curio dealers, was arrested by the puppet police in Peiping on March 24. The report stated that Mr. Neppo was being held in close confinement and no statement had been issued as to the reason for his arrest.

*

Former U. S. Senator William Gibbs McAdoo, now Chairman of the U. S. Maritime Commission, recommended that the United States should take over control of Bermuda and the British West Indies as part payment of the British war debt to the United States, according to *U. P.* message from Washington on March 24. Mr. McAdoo's statement was included in a letter he wrote to a propaganda committee in Washington.

A *Transocean* message from Manila on March 21 stated that the new census of the Philippines indicated that the population had increased 5,686,441 since 1918 and now numbers 16,000,751. The population of Manila, capital and leading city of the Commonwealth, was given as 623,000.

*

The Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, second British bank in the Far East, will pay its stockholders a final dividend of 10 per cent, according to advance notice of the annual meeting of stockholders, scheduled for April 3. The sum of £182,442 will be carried forward.

*

The Meiji Sugar Manufacturing Company, leading concern in its line in Japan, has announced the establishment of a branch factory in Shanghai. The Shanghai company will be known as the Meijikwa Industrial Company and will be capitalized at Y.5,000,000. The president of the branch will be Hikozo Ichiba.

*

Sir Hugh Knatchbull-Hugessen, former British Ambassador to China, who was seriously wounded by machine-gun bullets fired from a Japanese war plane in 1937 while the Ambassador was travelling from Nanking to Shanghai, has been sent to Syria on a special governmental mission, according to *United Press* message from Ankara, Turkey on March 22. The dispatch stated that Sir Hugh was playing a "key role" in connection with the collaboration of Britain, France and Turkey. He will visit in Beyrouth and Damascus in connection with military conferences.

The library of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, recently purchased copies of practically all important books listed in authoritative bibliographies dealing with the Far East, and in addition has purchased several thousand volumes in the Chinese language. The purchases were made possible through a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation.

*

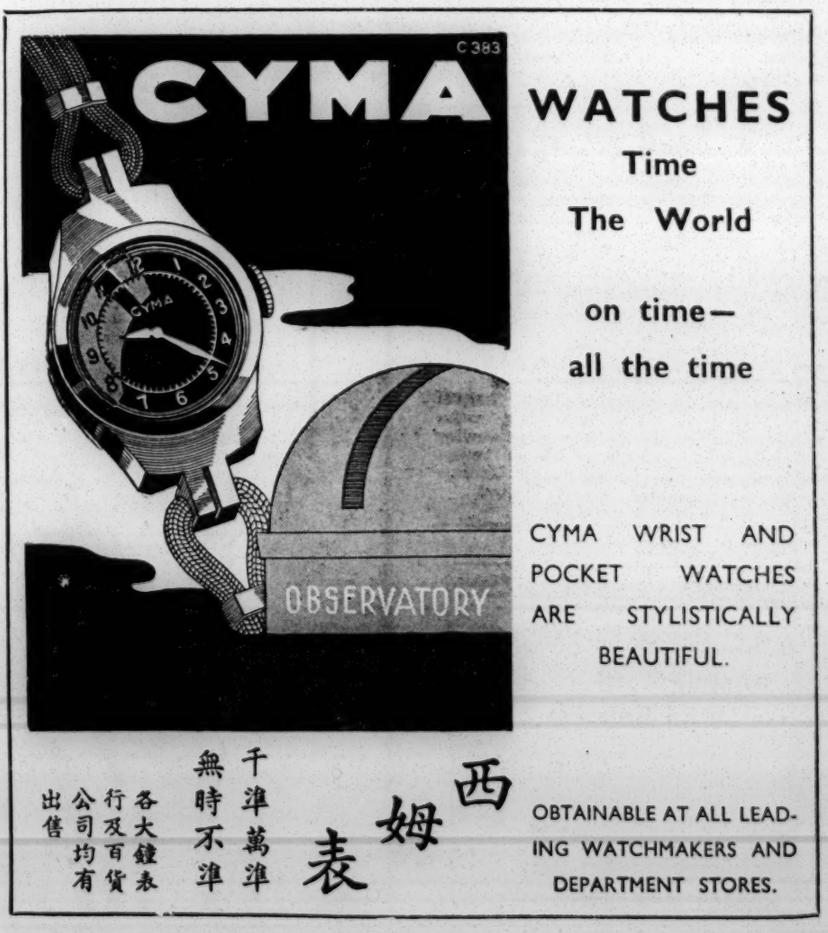
T. L. Soong, brother of T. V. Soong, head of the Bank of China, has announced plans for the early construction in Chungking of a plant for the assembly and manufacture of automobiles. The enterprise will be capitalized at between $20,000,000 and $50,000,000, according to the report. It was stated that 20 experts in automobile engineering are already at work upon construction of the plant.

*

Dr. C. Kuangson Young, Chinese Consul-General at Manila, is now visiting the southern regions of Luzon Island, according to report from Manila. He was scheduled to deliver the commencement address at Luzon Southern College at Naga, the provincial capital, on March 24. He also planned to visit Legaspi, Tabaco, while on the trip.

*

A well-known Japanese athlete, Terusuke Kawade, who held the record for the 100-meter dash, was killed on March 11, while participating in army maneuvers at the foot of Mount Fuji in Japan. He was struck on the head by a richochet bullet. Private Kawade had been regarded as a potential Olympic champion. He was a student in the Kwansai Gakuin.



The body of John Randolph Pircher, boatswain's mate on the USS Canopus, who was murdered at Manila on Feb. 21, has not yet been recovered according to report from Manila this week. Four Filipinos, accused of the murder, allegedly have confessed to robbing and killing the American sailor and dumping his body in the bay. The robbery was alleged to have taken place at Olongapo, near Manila.

•

Some 40 German war prisoners who are interned at La Salle College, Hongkong, may be transferred elsewhere, possibly to Australia, according to *Reuter* report from the British Colony on March 22. The prisoners include 30 former residents of Hongkong and 21 who were taken from the Asama Maru. The British authorities said the matter was under consideration, but had not been decided.

•

A modern cotton mill, with 25,000 spindles, capitalized at C.$12,000,000 and employing 1,000 women workers, will begin operation in Yunnan Province in May of this year, according to *Reuter* report from Chungking on March 22. The mill was jointly financed by the Provincial Economic Commission, the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. The mill will use raw cotton from Szechwan Province.

•

Two Japanese soap companies, the Shiseido Toilet Goods Company and the Dai Ichi Industrial Chemical Company, are planning the construction of large branch factories in North China. The Shiseido Company will build its factory in Tientsin while the Dai Ichi concern will build a factory equipped to produce more than a million tons of soap annually in Tsinan, capital of Shantung.

•

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has announced his resignation as honorary trustee of the Pan Pacific Association and Pan Pacific Union, according to statement of the Chinese Consul-General, King Chau-hsui, at Honolulu on March 20. The reason for the Generalissimo's resignation was the action of the organization last autumn in issuing a special edition of its magazine devoted to Manchukuo. The edition was financed by the South Manchuria Railway. The director of the Pan Pacific Association, for several hears, has been Alexander Hume Ford, long thought to be an unofficial propagandist connected with the so-called Culture Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office.

Harold Fey, representative of the *Christian Century*, well-known journal published in Chicago, arrived in Shanghai this week and proceeded to Nanking to investigate conditions for a series of articles.

•

Eric Mayell, Fox Movietone cameraman, arrived in Shanghai this week from Singapore, Mr. Mayell was in China at the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war in 1937 and took numerous pictures which were exhibited throughout the world.

•

Seventy per cent of a representative group of Japanese boys and girls attending elementary and middle schools in Japan, Manchukuo and Korea want Germany to win the European war, according to a poll conducted by the Anti-Comintern Friendship Society in Tokyo, *Domei* reported last week. Twenty per cent of the 4,872 replies received favored an Allied victory, while 10 per cent were neutral.

•

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek has purchased from the well-known American sportsman, Harold S. Vanderbilt, his super-luxury Lockheed 14 plane. The Vanderbilt plane, which was specially built, is a duplicate of the plane in which Howard Hughes made his famous flight around the world. The plane carries eight passengers and two pilots. The deal was made at Palm Beach, Florida on Feb. 17, but the dispatch made no mention of the time of delivery of the plane.

•

The Foreign Commerce Department of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce has set May 19 to 25 as dates for the annual observance of Foreign Trade Week. Trade organizations throughout the United States which are concerned with foreign trade have been invited to participate in the activities of the week. The American Chamber of Commerce and Junior Chamber in Shanghai have participated in the activities for several years. May 22 has been designated as National Maritime Day.

•

The State Department announced on March 21 that German demands had forced the United States to withdraw its consuls from Poland, thus leaving about 500 American citizens without diplomatic assistance. Three American vice-consuls, previously stationed in Warsaw, were stated to be travelling to Berlin, according to the report. Most of the American residents of Poland resided in the German-occupied section, according to the report.

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George Everett Anderson, who served as U. S. Consul-General at Hongkong and Consul at Hangchow, Amoy and elsewhere, died in Washington, D. C., on March 18, of a heart ailment. He was 71 years of age. Mr. Anderson was Consul-General at Hongkong from 1910 to 1920. He also had service in Brazil and Holland, retiring in 1924, following four years as Consul-General at Rotterdam. He was born at Bloomington, Illinois and after several years as a newspaper reporter and editor, entered the U. S. Foreign Service. He was known as a specialist on international finance, exchange, gold movements and American banking developments.

•

The adventures of Hsu Yi-ching, a Tientsin bank accountant, who fled to Shanghai with $40,000 and an attractive sing-song girl, ended abruptly in the First Special District Court on March 21 when he received a sentence of 10 months. The girl, Miss Yung Shui-tseng, was found by the Court to have had nothing to do with the embezzlement and was released. According to the evidence Hsu fell in love with the girl, who was an inmate of a house in the Tientsin segregated district. He first took $3,000 from the bank to "redeem" her from the house, following which he embezzled a total of $40,000 from various Tientsin banks and fled with the girl to Shanghai. He was arrested when he landed on the French Bund, the local police having been informed by the authorities in Tientsin.

•

The situation of lepers in China has deteriorated as a result of the Sino-Japanese war, according to the annual report of the Chinese Mission to Lepers, made public this week. The Municipal Leprosarium at Swatow, where the disease is most prevalent, was bombed and partially destroyed when the Japanese occupied that city. The Jukao Leprosy Clinic was forced to close down entirely as a result of the Japanese occupation. Of the estimated 5,000,000 lepers in the world, 1,000,000 are thought to be in China. As a result of the efforts of Dr. Wallace Crawford, a new leprosy hospital was opened in Chengtu, capital of Szechwan. The report stated that leprosy is most prevalent in southwest China, in the provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow and Kwangsi. The mission received financial grants amounting to $19,628, of which $3,000 came from the National Government at Chungking.

In the United States Court for China

In re: Last Will and Testament of MABEL MAY REED, Deceased

Cause No. 4453
Estate No. 2332
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 14, 1940.
NOTICE

WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of Mabel May Reed, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before 27th day of September, 1940, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

W. A. REED
William Albert Reed, Executor,
c/o Leighton Shields, Attorney,
181 Kiangse Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

In the United States Court for China

IN RE: ESTATE OF THOMAS JOHN McENTEE, Deceased.

Cause No. 4472
Special Proceedings No. 2351
NOTICE
Filed at Shanghai, China,
March 14, 1940.

WILLIAM T. COLLINS
Clerk.

Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the Estate of Thomas John McEntee, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before Sept. 15th., 1940, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

H. D. RODGER
Hewitt Douglas Rodger,
Administrator of the Estate of Thomas John McEntee, deceased.

Messrs. Rodger & Wiener,
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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Labor Conditions

THESE POOR HANDS: The Autobiography of a Miner Working in South Wales—By B. L. Coombes. London, Victor Gollancz, Ltd., 1939. 286 pages.

THE CONDITION OF THE WORKERS IN GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY AND THE SOVIET UNION, 1932-1938.—By Jürgen Kuczynski, London, Victor Gollancz, 1939. 92 pages.

These two books, recently published for the Left Book Club, are important items for any study of the present condition of British workers. The first book, *These Poor Hands*, is the autobiography of a man who has lived the usual life of a miner in South Wales. He is not a political aspirant, not a union official. Therefore his story has the strength which comes from complete identification with his group. The second book is a comparative statistical study of conditions of life in three great European countries, one capitalist, one Nazi-capitalist, the third "communist."

The two books interpret one another. While Kuczynski gives statistics on British wages, hours of work, accidents, unemployment, health conditions, pleasures of life, Coombes gives actuality. Statistics become living people.

Mr. Coombes has written a book which shows how capitalist society has made the miner's life not only a veritable struggle for his own existence, but also for the life and development of his family. The book is more effective than a novel in its portrayal of character and background. There is a marked poetic quality in some parts of the book. We need more material of this type from the workers themselves.

The first part of Kuczynski's book compares conditions of workers in Great Britain and Germany. The statistics are taken from such sources as Abstract of Labour Statistics of the United Kingdom, The Ministry of Labour Gazette, Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich, Wirtschaft und Statistik. In a short review it is impossible to follow the careful argument by which the author arrives at his conclusions. One table shows that the productivity of labor has risen almost twice as much in England between 1932 and 1937 as it did in Germany—this in spite of an intensification of German working conditions that finds "no parallel in the history of the modern world." The chapters on unemployment and social insurance show how such funds were used in Germany as treasuries by the Nazi government.

The second part of the book introduces conditions in Russia as a third point of comparison. Kuczynski finds that conditions in Russia differ so materially from those in Great Britain and Germany that it is necessary to use real goods rather than money as a basis of comparison. He shows there are skilled British and German workers who are living better than the average Soviet worker. But he holds that this counts for little against the security of the Soviet worker. In his final conclusions he asserts:

"Labour conditions in Germany have deteriorated even below the crisis level of 1932.

"Labour conditions in Great Britain have slightly improved since 1932.

"Labour conditions in the Soviet Union improved moderately between 1932 and 1934; between 1934 and 1938 an improvement has taken place which has no parallel in the history of labour.

"...while it is possible that as far as the social insurance system is concerned (in Great Britain) a slight improvement has taken place in recent years, yet concerning the freedom of the worker there has probably been a slight deterioration. In Germany the worker has lost most of the rights he gained during the last hundred years, and the few remaining liberties he still enjoys are being taken from him step by step. In the Soviet Union the worker has gained within a few years more freedom than the workers in other countries have gained in a century."

F. M. R.

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GENERAL WASHINGTON'S SPIES —By Morton Pennypacker. Published by The Long Island Historical Society.

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VOLUME THREE

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VOLUME FOUR

The fourth of the series completes two full years of Sino-Japanese hostilities. It covers the period from January 1, 1939 to July 6, 1939 and contains full details of Wang Ching-wei's desertion of the national government and affiliation with the Japanese army at Shanghai.

Vol. Five, now on the press, will cover the war period from July 1, 1939 to December 31, 1939.

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excellent arrangement of data, allowing each character to speak for himself, he has achieved something which is more pleasing than mere history because it is humanly alive, and more lasting than literary panegyric because it is true.

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It would be a pity were the human appeal of *General Washington's Spies* to be wasted upon historians alone.

P. J. O.

Prelude to War

THE PEACE THAT FAILED—By Varian Fry. Foreign Policy Association, New York, 1939. 96 pp. Price U.S. 0.25.

A short, easy to read summary of European diplomacy during the last 20 years. The author succeeds in being objective and clear. The reader can view in perspective the political and economic policies of England, France, and the United States and the condition of post-war Germany and the rise of Hitlerism. Well worth reading.

J.R.M.

Poetry and Children

HOLIDAY HOPES — By Clarence Hawkes. Boston, The Christopher Publishing House, 1939. 94 pages, cloth. U.S.$1.25.

BY THE SIDE OF THE ROAD—By Harriet R. Greenland. Boston, The Christopher Publishing House, 1939. 186 pages, cloth. U.S.$1.50.

Dr. Hawkes is known in the United States as the blind writer of inspirational books, both poetry and books for children. In this volume of poetry, *Holiday Hopes*, are included poems for Christmas, New Year, Easter and Thanksgiving. The latter are those published by the United Press papers at Thanksgiving time during the past seven years. The simplicity of statement and the finely-expressed faith of the author give these pages a cheerful and genuine character.

The philosophy of Dr. Hawkes which shines through his verse is this: "If we would be truly great, be humble, be grateful, be compassionate and loving, for these qualities are surcharged with spiritual dynamite and in them are the very dynamics of Christianity itself."

By the Side of the Road is a book about animals, written especially for children with the object of developing kindliness toward all living creatures. The book will be very useful for schools and for societies interested in nature study or in such work as that of the S.P.C.A.

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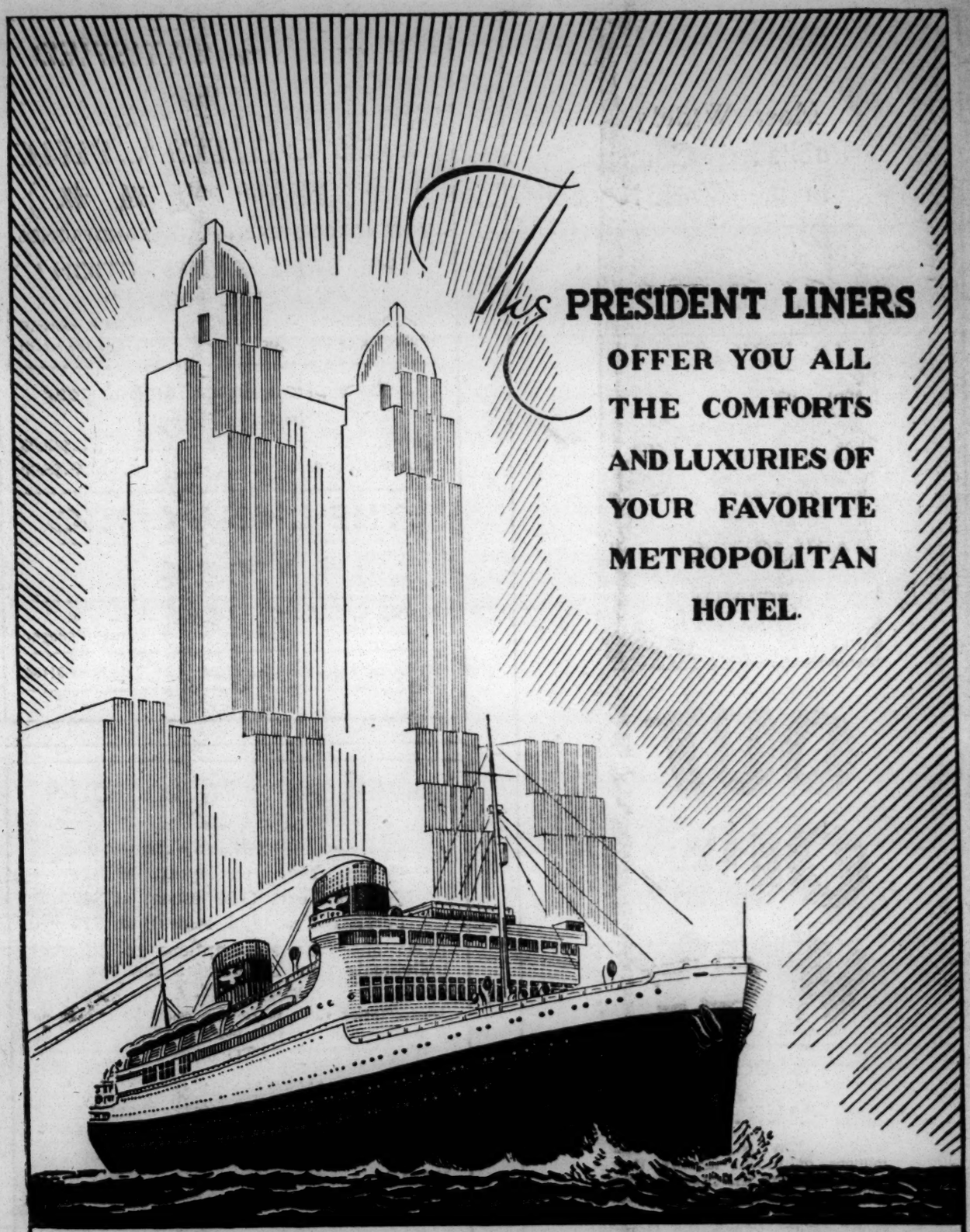

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